BSA MODEL

No. 2, Side Car the real comfortable mount for a Lady Companion Prices on application.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

BSA Bicycles

Latest stock received, prices on application.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IX NO. 82 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1921. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

Sailings to Plymouth and London. Calling at Marseilles.

A Passengers required to be in possession of passports.

Date.		Steamer.		Tons.
1921				
4th	June ..	"NAGOYA" X	..	6,854
11th	,, ..	"DONGOLA"	..	8,056
18th	,, ..	"MALWA" *	..	10,911
25th	,, ..	"NEURALIA"	..	9,082
2nd	July, ..	"KASHGAR"	..	8,840
9th	,, ..	"KARMALA"	..	8,983
16th	,, ..	"DELTA"	..	8,087
23rd	,, ..	"NARKUNDA" *	..	16,115
30th	,, ..	"MOREA"	..	10,890
6th	August ..	"CALEDONIA"	..	7,572
13th	,, ..	"SYRIA" X	..	6,683
20th	,, ..	"MANTUA"	..	10,002
27th	.. ..	"DEVANHA"	..	8,092

"NAGOYA" } Through steamers from
X "DELTA" } China calling
"SYRIA" } Bombay for mails only.

"MALWA" }
* "NARKUNDA" } Through steamers from
"MANTUA" } Australia.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamers arrival.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about	Steamers	Remarks.
8th June ..	"DILWARA"	To Colombo, Straits and China.
26th ,, ..	"MANTUA"	From Colombo to Australian Ports.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Remarks.
15th June..	KARAPARA..	East & South Africa.
3rd .. ,, ..	BARALA ..	Busreh direct 3. m.
3rd	LINGA	Karachi direct or on arrival of English Mail.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passages for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and CO., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box 122

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	sailing about	Remarks
Canadian Leader	5500	1st July	Montreal

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., 16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA. P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Honolulu Maru	K. Hirano	27th ..	12th June
Ganges Maru	T. Inouye	4th June	20th June
Indo Maru	Y. Fuseno	18th June	28th June
Peking Maru	K. Yanagiuchi	28rd June	1st July.

K. SHIMA, Manager.

Wellard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., (Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	arrival.	Departure.
Hakata Maru	Y. Tomioka.	5970.	23rd May	7th June
Tajima Maru	K. Takano.	6995.	11th June	23rd June.
Tatsuno Maru	G. Ota.	6995.	30th June	11th July.

This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

†This steamer arrives from New York, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo, Madras and Rangoon.

For Freight and passages apply to T. TAGAMI, Manager.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: BANK STREET.

SUB-BRANCHES:

BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceedin Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON, Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, K. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsic
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtaec
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribet Capital	Rs. 7,58,73,52
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ...	Rs. 2,38,78,33
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 5,31,11,46

BRANCHES:

London Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon

SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar 20, Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt, Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,0000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent. per annum.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY, General Manager.

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 19,200,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Sembo
Hanta	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakaneskima	Toriaburasho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yansi
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued ammounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO, 49-52, Churchgate Street, Bombay. Post Box No. 889.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED,

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 50,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fentien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yaun, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Riddo Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Ourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin Hamburg, Saigon.

Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

N. UTSOKA, Manager.

Post Box No. 204. Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906. INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY. BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,250,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.

14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of Interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CREICHTON, Manager.

INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR MOTOR

(CAR, CYCLE, LORRY)

WITH THE

BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE Co., Ld.

Head Offices: 123., Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

Agency Applications Invited.

BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	25,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	7,00,000
Claims paid about	27,50,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

LALCHAND SARNA, Asst. Secretary, Poona City. K. C. VIDYARTHI, Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd., B. I. Co., Ltd., Head Office Lahore.

THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO, LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E. Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt. Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq. Bar-at-Law. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Soorje & Co.). Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq. Advocate. Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha Co.) (Ex-Officio.)

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely libera without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO., Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE

7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to P. BANERJEA, Secretary.

RAE & CO. Managing Agents, or DHURANDHAR BROTHERS, Chief Agents.

Bombay Presidency, C. P. Bera rand C.I., 303, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 815, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approval Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, mortality, Investigations and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pensions from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction at caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

HEAD OFFICE. 6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.

NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier,

NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to

BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, *Branch Secretary* Bunder Road, Karachi,

M. S. HOOSAIN, *Chief Agent*, Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)

G. N. B. VAZ, *Branch Secretary*, Lipton's Building, 33, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, Calcutta.

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For Price lists, apply to

The Oriental Industrial Co.

Chemical Works, Manictolla, Calcutta. Office: 9, Bonfield; Lane, Calcutt

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING AND SELLING HOUSE

THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.

253 A, GRANT ROAD, NEAR CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION

We Manufacture first Class BOOT, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS HOLDALLS SOILED LINEN BAGS and fancy Leather GOODS of every description. Guaranteed first Class Finish and workmanship

Proprietors:—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co.,

Managing Proprietor:—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgele, Late Manager of Pates, BOMBAY

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Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.

Brightness! **Permanency**

Non-corrosiveness!

Guaranteed.

G. S. RANADE & CO.

BOMBAY, No. 4.

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

24, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, 2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.

Terms on application.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co. *Managers*

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy). Incorporated in Holland.

Established by Royal Charter 1824.

BOMBAY—Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.

FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL f. 80,000,000 equal. £6,666,663

RESERVE FUNDS. f. 425-513,284 equals. £3,542,774

Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland).

Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.

Head-Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES.

Dutch East Indies:	
Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djocja	Sourabayan
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tinga (Do)
Lampsa	Teral
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap.
Padang	Weltervreden
Palembang	

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collections, Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN, Agents.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION

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YEARLY	Rs 30	Rs. 35
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QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy, Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A MILL EXPERT, possessing sound knowledge of Mill Machinery and erection work. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to the MANAGING DIRECTOR, The Kalyanmal Mills Limited, Indore.
A R 9602

WANTED—A FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Women's Hospital, Amraoti. Pay Rs. 100 with free quarters. Apply at once with copies of certificates to the Honorary Secretary, Countess of Dufferin's Fund Amraoti Camp, Berar.
A C9612

WANTED a SENIOR PROOF READER for day and night work whenever required. Must be a trained hand and quick in corrections. Apply sharp Box No. 607, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED a PROOF READER used to JOB and NEWS Work, must be a steady and trained hand. Men with newspaper experience need apply only to Box No. 608, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—MECHANICAL ENGINEER, holding 1st Class Certificate of the Punjab to take charge of a large Ginning and Pressing Plant also an Oil Mill. Pay 200-25-250. Free quarters. Apply BULAKRAM GRANGE VILLE, Simla
A C9552

WANTED—A SCIENCE GRADUATE, competent to teach Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics to the High School Classes on Rs. 80-5-105-8-225. Provident Fund compulsory. Law study not allowed. SECRETARY, Anjuman High School, Nagpur (C. P.)
A C9610

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—POST or EXTRA WORK, by an experienced Accountant, knowing Gujarati Accounts good preferences. Please write to Box No. 1059, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R427

WANTED—TUITIONS in Bombay for a student in Intermediate class after his College periods. Particulars personal. Apply to Box No. 4069, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R428

WANTED—ENGAGEMENT by experienced Piece Goods Salesman, well up in all styles—Manchester and Continental goods. Apply Box No. 4063 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 436

WANTED—SITUATION as an Adviser, Companion or Karbhari etc., to any Young Chief. Vast experience, highly spoken of by Government. Apply Box No. 4061 Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 435

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

ONE Decent flat at Warden Road, facing sea with modern sanitary arrangement electric fitting and English bath. Apply H. A. OOMER on the premises.
C R 434

TO BE LET a spacious front shop fit for motor car show room in newly built building at Gowalia Tank Road. Any alterations or additions needed to suit convenience will be attended to. For particulars apply to ESOOFALLY MAHOMEDALLY & Co., 78, Bhusari Moholla near Crawford Market, Bombay.
C R361

TO LET.—Large Building, with big Sea Frontage on Ballard Road. Most Suitable for Steam Ship Companies, Banks, Mercantile, Firms, etc. "Amarchand Building." Comprising of one ground floor and three Upper Floors to be let whole or in parts from July. For further particulars apply to the owners in writing or personally on the premises between 4-30 p.m. and 5-30 p.m.
Opposite Ballard Bundar,
Ballard Road.
C B 367

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED IMMEDIATELY two or three AIRY ROOMS, with or without kitchen, from Colaba to Grant Road, for a respectable family. Rent Rs. 50 to 100 Apply Box No. 1056, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D 423 A

BOARD AND APARTMENTS

WANTED—A FLAT for a Hindu family, not Orthodox. Near about Grant Road Station, must have five rooms and bath a'l W.C. attached. Very careful and used to European habits. Reasonable offers considered. Replies to Box No. 605, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
E

WANTED—FOUR ROOMS with bath and kitchen for an up-to-date Hindu family. Must be in the Fort area or near about. Apply Box No. 603, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
F

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—BOILER, second-hand or new. Apply GULABRAI GOVINDRAM, Akola.
K C9572

FOR SALE—Looms BRAND NEW of Henry Livesey's and Hacking's. Also Warping machines and Grey winders. For particulars, please write to Box No. 4037, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R375

FOR SALE—23 Platt's Single roller double acting GINS, complete with conical bushes pulley 24in. by 6in. by 2 5/8in. all excellent working order. Apply MANAGER Berar Mills, Badnera.
K R 431

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—One quite new LANCASHIRE BOILER. 30ft. by 7ft.—6inß Diameter 200lbs. Pressure and some Looms and Dobbies, Bombay delivery. Particulars apply Box No. 3060, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K C9598

EDUCATIONAL.

BOYS AND GIRLS' join B. G. DESAI'S MORNING MATRICULATION CLASSES in English, Mathematics. Chanda Ramji Girls School Girgaum, Bomay.
M R426

NEW SESSION OF DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, commences on the 6th of June, in the new large premises at Great Western Hotel Building, Apollo St., where intending students should immediately apply for prospectus.
R 388

HELP TO BHATIA STUDENT.—Students of the Bhatia Community desirous of obtaining help from the Current June for Industrial Technical, Technological or Commercial Education may send sharp to the undersigned their applications on special forms obtainable from this office. MATHURADAS VISSANJI, CHHABILDAS LAKHMIDAS, Officiating Trustees, Kala Kaushalya Fund (of Bombay Bhatia Mahajan) 3, Wallace Street, Fort.
M C9574

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and from the 6th instant the REGISTERED OFFICE of the EASTERN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED will be REMOVED to 24, Mangalore Street, Frere Road, near B. I. Office.
SHARIFF HASSUM & Co.,
C9568 Agents.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 8th prox.mo that day being a Public Holiday (Ramzan Id) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 31st May, 1921.
z C 9545

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 28th June, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1st. To adopt the Directors Report and Audited Balance Sheet upto 31st March, 1921.
2nd. To sanction the declaration of a dividend on Preference, Ordinary and Deferred Shares.
3rd. Two Drectors retire by rotation under Clause 109 of the Articles of Association, but offer themselves and are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5th. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 29th June, 1921, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MACDONALD & CO
Agents.
Bombay, 30th May, 1921. C 9615

THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay on TUESDAY, the 28th June, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business.

1. To adopt the Director's report and audited Balance Sheet upto 31st March, 1921.
2. To appoint auditors for the Current Year and to fix their remuneration.
3. To confirm the appointment of Sir Vithaldas D. Thakersey Kt., as a Director of the Company.
4. To transact any other business which may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 29th June both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
a Agents.
Bombay, 6th June, 1921. C 9619

NOTICE.

THE SIMPLEX MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, of the above Company, will be held on TUESDAY, the 7th June, 1921, at 4 p.m., (Standard Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, Canada Building, Home Street, Fort, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors Report and audited Balance Sheet made up to the 31st March 1921.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Directors may bring forward at the Meeting.

By order of the Board,
ALLEN BROS & CO., (India) Ltd.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th May 1921.
Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 30th May, to 13th June, 1921,—both days inclusive.
C9448

NOTICE.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

ONE Ten-Bowl Finishing and Chasing Calender, 50in. wide on face of cotton bowls. Open type frames, and machine-cut spur wheels to gear the top and bottom chilled bowls—by Mather and Platt—imported at the end of 1913, and since sparingly and carefully used.

SIX Cotton Bowls, Three chilled iron bowls 14in. diam. steam heated, One cast Iron bottom bowl prepared for steam heating, 24in. diam., 5ft.—2in. over shoulders with 8in. ends, case-hardened. Arrangement for putting pressure on bowls by means of worm and wheel operated from floor level. Entering batch, Plaiter complete can be seen in working order at the Bombay United Mills by previous appointment with the Manager.

ONE Mercerising Range consisting of one 3-Bowl Mangle 50in. wide, one Stentering Machine 30ft. long, 50in. wide with patent clips, one c.i. centrifugal pump, one pine cistern 4ft. by 4ft. fitted with 9 pine rollers with Patent Expander complete, fitted with double diagonal steam engine 9in. cylinders, 16in. stroke for driving the range. Lang Bridge make 1909.

ONE Single Nip Hydraulic Schreiner Calender 52in. wide with one steel bowl 16in. diam. by 52in. wide engraved, fitted with gas heating apparatus and wooden Bowl 24in. by 52in. Lang Bridge make 1909.

ONE Pair Hydraulic Steel Cylinders and rams 7in. diam. to stand working pressure of 2 tons per square inch complete—one hyd. single crank Pump, one accumulator with one extra engraved bowl. Lang Bridge make 1909.

ONE 2-ROLLER Lancashire Beetling Machine with 2 c.i. beams each 16in. diam. by 14ft. between flanges, 41 Fallers each 8ft.—3in. by 5in. by 4in. Stripping and Winding on motion—driven by means of friction clutch and pulley by Lang Bridge.

All the above Machines can be seen at the Bombay United Mills, Charni Road, by appointment with the Manager.

Offers for the above will be received by Messrs. TATA SONS, LTD., Agents, Tata Mills, Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
C9491

BOMBAY HOUSING SCHEME.

The insufficiency of housing accommodation is a standing grievance in Bombay, but matters can be much improved if a system of regularly advertising vacant rooms, flats, or houses for residential purposes is adopted. Similarly those who are in need of such accommodations should make liberal use of newspaper columns at a nominal expense and thereby facilitate to obtain accommodation with the least delay.

It is common knowledge that while houses and rooms are vacant those who want them cannot get them for want of information. This is a great loss to individuals and hardship for those in need—if the two parties can be afforded opportunities to let each other know of his requirement then much trouble, hardship and inconvenience is saved on all sides.

In these days of house scarcity, we have decided to afford every facility to the house-owner and would-be tenant to come into touch with each other direct without any middlemen and waste of time in bargaining.

To make this scheme successful and to afford house-owners, burdened with heavy taxes and up-keep charges, some relief by finding for them desirable tenants we have decided to make a nominal charge for publishing a list of vacant rooms and flats for residential purposes, consisting of the name of the owner to be applied to, the address of the vacant place, accommodation and rent, altogether a maximum of four lines for each advertisement at a nominal charge. The same facilities will be afforded to those in need of residential quarters. In either case the parties should advertise through "Box" System.

SPECIMEN OF "TO LET" ADVT. COPY

No. 12, Princess Street—one room, bath attached. Rent 120/- per month. Box No.——
Chowpatty Sea Face, one flat of 5 rooms Rent Rs. 600/- per month. Box No.——

SPECIMEN OF "WANTED ACCOMMODATION" ADVT. COPY

TWO rooms, bath & cook-rooms separate, in or near Fort. Rent no matter. Box No.——
ONE Flat five rooms, bath & kitchen—near Kalbadevi. Rent limit Rs. 250/-. Box No.——

SPECIAL RATES FOR A REGULAR BUNCH OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Particulars apply to the Manager,

MOTORS AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—One "SUNBEAM" MOTOR CAR, touring body, 4-cylinder, 1921 latest Model, Brand New. Price very reasonable. Apply Messrs. HEPTOOLA NOORUDIN & Co., 351-353, Abdool Rehiman Street, Bombay.
JA R398

PERSONAL.

THE Gentleman that travelled with me by trains Local on Wednesday morning has taken away my attache instead of his own. Please write to M. M. POLISHWALA, 849, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.
BA R429

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—BAILING PLANKS in large quantity. Immediate delivery, also a lot of hoop irons. Apply Box No. 610, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED, IMMEDIATE delivery of MILL MACHINERY, complete from Blow Room to Weaving Department. Apply Box No. 4057, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R424

WANTED—300 Looms brand new as well as secondhand with Winding, Warping and other preparatory machineries. Apply with full particulars to the undersigned. PURSHOTTAMDAS GOVINDLAL CONTRACTOR, 1828, Reid Road, Ahmedabad.
K C9608

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One new or second hand STEAM ENGINE, compound condensing Rope driving of approved make in good condition capable of driving 60 H.P. Apply SAOJI Platt's Single Roller Gins, Berar Factory, Mulkapur, Berar.
K 409

EDUCATIONAL.

V. B. PATVARDHAN'S Law Classes for LL.B., and H.P. Students Last term result H.P. 4 out of 11 and LL.B. 11 out of 13. Angris Wadi, Girgaum, Bombay.
M R430

HAVE COURAGE FOR BETTER LUCK AND BETTER PROSPECTS. Successful and Non-Successful Matriculates must undergo effecient Training in Shorthand, Typewriting Accountancy, Banking, Law, Full Commercial and Secretarial Course. Preparation for L.C.C., N.U.T., F.I.S.A., R.S.A., A.B.T., etc. Examinations. Service Guaranteed. Apply THE PRINCIPAL, LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 283, Hornby Road, Bombay.
M R 437

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that any persons, having any claims against the estate of the late Flying Officer Donald Singleton Evans, No. 3 Squadron, Royal Air Force, are requested to submit same, with the necessary proofs to the undersigned, by Saturday 25th June 1921. Any claims received after this date, will not be considered.

V. R. S. WHITE, Flying Officer
President Committee Adjustment
No. 3 Squadron, Royal Air Force,
Ambala.
9606

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agrve Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows, Street, Fort.

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED by the Undersigned for the Construction of four bungalow at Kandivlee B. B. & C. I. Railway, for Kermally Ebrahim Esq.,

Copies of Tenders can be had and plans inspected at the office of the undersigned between 1 and 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Sardar Mansion, 70, Apollo Street, Fort.

ABDULLA B. PEERMAHOMED.

R 389

T A

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEER.
Telephone No. 4972

AUCTION SALE OF 40 BAGS JAVA WHITE SUGAR.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 7th June 1921 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction by order of Sheth Mahomed Esmail at his Pedhi at Khain Bazar and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Marwadi Dhavraj Premraj of Trambakanta.

40 bags Java White Sugar.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 TONS NEW BROWN BOLD LINSEEDS.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 7th June 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the Godown of Messrs. Jetha Devji and Co. at Chinchbunder by order of Sheth Sadashiv Gurubhirchand and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers mentioned below:—

On account and at the risk of Sheth Shivnarayen Buldeo:—

25 Tons New Brown Bold Linseeds of May Delivery. Delivery Order No. 13.

On account and at the risk of Sheth Gangaram Chunilal:—

25 Tons New Brown Bold Linseeds of May Delivery. Delivery Order No. 12.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 TONS NEW BROWN BOLD LINSEEDS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 7th June 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the godown of Messrs. Jatha Devji and Co., at Chinchbunder by order of Sheth Agiaram Motilal and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Sheth Sarupchand Hukamchand:—

25 Tons New Brown Bold Linseeds.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th June 1921.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 825 BAGS TILL SEEDS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 7th instant sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Dana Bunder, Broach St., in the godown of Mr. Hurnandrye Gnushamdas and by their order and on account and risk of Mr. Hujothiya Presad Shamaldas the following Bags of White till seeds.

101 Bags Sagar, 126 Bags Bantha and 598 Bags Damoo.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Under instructions from Messrs. Crawford Bayley & Co., Attorneys for Messrs. The American Trading Co., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SATURDAY the 11th instant. sell by Public Auction at their rooms at No. 120, Apollo Street, Fort, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on account and risk of the defaulting indentor Messrs. Bird and Co., of Bombay the following steel Bars:—

142 Bdls. 1988 pcs. 1/2in. Round—12ft.
77 Bdls: 1078 pcs. 1/2in. Round—12ft.
135 Bdls. 1890 pcs. 1/2in. Round—12ft.
491 Bdls. 1848 pcs. 1/2in. Round—12ft.
135 Bdls. 1890 pcs. 1/2in. Round—12ft.
139 Bdls. 1946 pcs. 1/2in. Round—12ft.
760 Bdls. 10640 pcs.

A deposit of 25 per. cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 7th June 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

AT AGRIPADA, RIPON ROAD, near the Salvation Army Quarters.

To-night! at 9-30 p.m. To-night!

TO-MORROW AND THURSDAY

Two shows each day, Matinee at 5 p.m. and again at night as usual.

PATWARDHAN CIRCUS

AND

MENAGERIE

African Lions, Cheetas, Elephant, Horses and dogs perform most wonderful feats. Artists, Acrobats, Boys and Girls work miracles on Monocycle, wire, Horizontal Bars, &c. and keep the audience Spellbound.

Bobby the Mathematical dog doing addition and substraction.

Prices:— Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 and annas 8

V. G. Patwardhan, Proprietor. R. V. Patwardhan, Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

PATHE'S LATEST COMEDY

"CHOQUETTE AND HER ACE"

A New 5 PART AVIATION COMEDY featuring the PRINCE of Comedians WIFFLES WIFFLES

WIFFLES as a BOGUS AVIATOR is ONE LONG SCREAM FROM START TO FINISH.

THE EMPIRE

Direction: MADAN THEATRES Ld.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

MADAN THEATRES Ld. present THEIR LATEST CINEMA STAR BEAUTIFUL and TALENTED

DOROTHY DALTON

in

A Great PARAMOUNT picture

"GREEN EYES"

PATHE GAZETTE

"OUR GIRLS"

PATHE PICTORIAL.

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6, 8-15 and 10-30 p. m.

Madan Theatres Ld. present their Third Indian Masterpiece

"DHRUVA CHARITRA"

featuring

JAMES McGRATH

and a host of

INDIAN DRAMATIC STARS.

3rd WEEK & STILL BREAKING RECORDS.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT

Bessie Barriscale

IN

woman who understood

Would you risk your life to save an erring husband. See this absorbing dram.

PATHE GAZETTE

LATEST NEWS.

A HAPPY LAND

POLLARD COMIC

TIME

Daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p. m. and Sunday 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

THE HAPPY FINALE!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present To-night and this Week the

LAST FOUR PARTS

of their Society Serial-de Luxe.

"WHEN WE LOVE!"

All the misunderstandings between the mother and son—all the anxieties of Maxim about the way Subine will wreak her revenge—are now removed. The Epilogue is very interesting and is a fitting end of a popular Serial.

The Programme includes a 2-Reel Vitagraph Big V Comedy featuring JIMMEY AUBREY.

Four Shows To-Night: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.

Every day at 6-30 and 10 p. m.

GRAND WEEK-END SUCCESS.

EXCITING DETECTIVE DRAMA.

"THE BEST MAN."

Featuring tne famous star

J. WARREN KENNIGAN

A strange story of life, wherein the Best-Man io a wedding by an incident becomes the Bride-groom and proves himself "The Best Man" in life.

Also a rollicking comic:

"THE PANTS"

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!

Prices:—Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4 (Ladies in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Girguam Tram Terminus.

The film that has delighted and is still the delight of

THOUSANDS

Maha Sati Anusuya

OR

THE BIRTH

OF

SHREE DUTTA

you can not afford to miss it.

Daily Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

The management will present next Week

HIDDEN DANGERS.

TRIUMPH OF CINEMA SKILL.

Specially for the Id Holidays!

Messrs. K.D. and Brothers present To-day, To-morrow and on Thursday

The Superb Million Dollar William Fox-Production

ALADIN

AND

"THE WONDERFUL LAMP"

All the Parts together—the whole film complete.

Four Shows To-day at; 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Globe Cinema

(SANDHURST ROAD.)

OPTIMISM

as a philosophy is of value to the People who cultivate it. Those who have a way of looking on the bright side of things—of seeking for the best in life are indeed happy in themselves and a delight to their fellows. Their influence is stimulating and invigorating; their presence tends to the promotion of geniality and goodwill. It is however, well to remember that a sane optimistic outlook may be clouded by indifferent health. The state of the digestive organization, for example, frequently exercises a depressing influence upon the mind, and the outlook is affected accordingly. Dyspeptic conditions bring dark days—days of gloom and frequently of despondency. On the other hand a healthy appetite facilitates the discovery of an open horizon and a brighter view. The importance of maintaining the tone of the digestive system is generally recognised, and it should be universally known that one of the best medicinal aids towards this end is Beecham's Pills. Depression and despondency in so far as they are caused by disordered digestion, may be speedily dispelled by using

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Sold everywhere

In boxes, price As. 8, 12, & Rs. 2.

2

COMMERCIAL

BOMBAY MARKETS

COTTON

(From our Correspondent.)

June 6.

In accordance with the lower advices from America the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M G Broach July-August at Rs. 337 and declined to Rs. 335½. It then advanced to Rs. 338 1/2 the rate at 3 p.m. being Rs. 337½. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 338. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 338 and advanced till Rs. 340 closing at Rs. 339 1/2.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet and there was not much doing. We would recommend our friends to sell out their holdings at present prices.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p. m.)

Bombay, 6th June, 1921.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July/August,	...	-3391/2
Fully Good Bengal	July,	...	— 249
Fine Oomra	July,	—	— 294
"	September,	—	— 307

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 6th June, 1921.

F. G. Broach	July August,	...	— 337
Fully Good Bengal	July,	—	— 245
Fine Oomra's	July,	...	— 292
" "	September,	—	— 305

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 6th June, 1921.

Description	Super-Fine	Fine	Good	Good.
M.G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	— 268	253	238	
M.G. Oomra's No. 4	310	300	285	—
M.G. Central P. No. 1	340	330	315	—
M.G. Central P. No. 2	325	315	300	—
M.G. Broach	— 335	325	310	
Southerns 7	— —	355	345	330

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 3rd June, 1921.

Cotton	10095	Bs
Wheat	11183	Cwts
Linseed	2139	"
Rape, etc.	376	"
Gingellyseed	426	"
Poppyseed	204	"
Groundnuts	1002	"
Castorseed	778	"
Rice	29252	"
Myrabollams	1285	"
Cottonseed	7858	"
Mowraseed	Nil	"
Gram	180	"
Juvar	Nil	"
Masur	Nil	"
Barley	330	"
Bajra	847	"
Coal	8622	Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 6th June, 1921.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 1/4
Bank Demand	1-3 9/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-3 5/8
Fcs. Demand	290
American Dollars	409
Hongkong Dollars	200
Shanghai	266
Japan	192
Singapore	183

Market:—Steady

THE METAL MERCHANT'S COMPANY.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

6th June, 1921.

	Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	85	0	0
Do.	1	87	8	0
Do.	1 1/4	87	8	0
Do.	1 1/2	86	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	90	0	0
Do.	2	93	0	0

COPPER RATES.

	per Maund,	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper	3/4	85	0	0
Do.	1	94	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	103	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	104	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	103	0	0
Do.	2	95	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars				
Panch teka Joist		25	0	0
Copper English Bars		87	0	0
Brass-Bars		36	8	0
Lead		55	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations

Bazaar Rates

630 p. m. 6th June, 1921. Ready	Bazaar Rs.	Terms a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	88	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	87	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	71	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14	0	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13	2	0
Teaseed, White 85-15	78	0	0
Teaseed, Gajar 75-25	72	0	0
Teaseed, Gajar 50-50	70	0	0
Teaseed. Black	60	0	0
Poppyseed, White	14	8	0
Groundnuts	68	0	0
Mowraseed	7	0	0
Barley—	48	0	0
Castorseed	47	8	0
Vruz Cotton Seeds	40	0	0

Forward			Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May					
Wheat June-July					
Wheat Sept.			10	0	0
Wheat Oct.-Nov.					
Linseed May					
Linseed Sept.			15	3	0
Linseed Dec.					
Rapeseed April-May					
Rapeseed June-July					
Teaseed Gajar 85-15	Dec. Jan.				
Teaseed Gajar 75-25	Dec. Jan.				

Teaseed Gajar 50-50	Dec. Jan.		
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Aug.-Sept.			
Wheat Oct. Nov.			
Linseed Sept.			
Linseed Dec.			

MONEY AHD SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, June 6.

REPORT.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 30-8-6
Bars Silver ready Rs. 91-5-0

EXCHANGE.

T T on London 1/3-5/16
D D on London 1/3-11/32
D D on Paris Frcs 290
3 M/st D A Frcs 325
T T on Japan Rs 193
60 D/st D P Rs 187
American Cross rate S 3.86
Paris Cross rate Frcs 46.80
German Cross rate 244
London Silver spot D 33-7/8 d
London Silver forward D 33-5/8 d

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 86-8
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-21 100-0
4 per cent Conversion Loan 75
4 per cent Terminable Loan 96-8
3½ per cent Paper 60
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 65
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 96
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 65
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 96
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65

SHARES.

The market was closed today.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ NIGHT SCHOOLS

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

Prarthana Samaj, Secretary, makes the following appeal for funds:—

The Bombay Prarthana Samaj is conducting eight Night Schools in various parts of the City and its suburbs for the instruction in useful elementary knowledge including English, of day-workers varying in age from 18 upwards, who are unable to acquire such knowledge in the ordinary Day Schools. In normal years, as many as six hundred persons on the average leave the schools every year, better fitted for the discharge of their duties, by the instruction they receive in these schools. They include among them Hindus of different castes, not excluding the depressed, Mahomedans, Native Christians and Jews, working for their bread as clerks, peons, millhands, artisans, domestic servants and even sweepers.

The schools are annually inspected for grant-in-aid by official Inspectors, who certify to the good work done by them. They are accommodated in ordinary School Buildings, kindly lent for the purpose by their respective authorities. The great item of expense is the salaries of teachers and to a less degree the cost of lighting the premises. From the nature of the case, such institutions cannot be expected to pay their way. The chief source of revenue is the income derived from fees. But this barely suffices to pay one-half of the expenses and the grant-in-aid only covers a further one-third of the expenses. For the rest the managers have to look to private subscriptions. These are not always forthcoming in sufficient amount. Owing to rise in prices and the scale of salaries, there will be a deficiency of as many as Rs. 2,000 to be made good. The managers are at a loss to find the money. Will the generous public kindly come to their help by giving their mite?

G WARD (DADAR) DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Office—The office of the Committee has been removed to a spacious room in Khandke's Buildings, L. J. Road, Dadar.

Volunteers and workers are required in any numbers. Those N.C.O. students who have left their school, and are anxious to work for nation, are welcome; they will be provided for their boarding and lodging by the Committee, on selection.

Picketing has been started recently and is working well. Most in-going people on seeing the handbills and the board and hearing the requests of the volunteers take back without hesitation; and from this it appears that there is every prospect of this so-called impractical movement in Bombay, being a successful one in a short time. Volunteers are therefore, requested to give in their names for this non-political and purely humanitarian work at once to the office and set work in this line to the best of their ability.

TEMPERENCE AT DADAR

In connection with the picketing movement started by the G Ward District Congress Committee, the first of the series of public meetings was held at Dadar, Kirtiker's Wadi on Saturday the 4th instant. Dr. Savarkar presided. Mr. Lalit in his lecture gave the details of the work, made some suggestions, and appealed to all people, male and female, to volunteer their services for this humanitarian work. Mr. Pore under whose guidance the picketing is going on, then gave his own impressions and assured the people that success is bound to come in a short time if volunteers pour in readily for work. Dr. Savarkar made a most touching and impressing speech, and at the end sold by auction a rupee given by one Mr. Sawant, who gave up drinking from that day as a result of the picketers's request, which was bought for Rs. 50 by a Parsi gentleman.

PROF. GOPAL KRISHNA ROW'S MARVELLOU'S MOTOR-CAR FEATS,

Prof. Gopal Krishna Row of Mangalore, who is otherwise called "Karnatak Bhimsena" displayed his extraordinary feats under the auspices of Prof. Patwardhan Circus on Saturday and Sunday nights at Agripada, Ripon Road, next to the Salvation Army Headquarters. His feats consisted of stopping the motor-car fully loaded with persons in front as well as the rear of the car. Mr. Gopal Krishna Row is expected to stay in Bombay for a few weeks, touring which time, he is expected to join Prof. Patwardhan Circus and show his other marvellous feats such as passing two, loaded motor cars, one on the chest and the other on the thigh, supporting a huge stone with an elephant over it on the chest, breaking an iron-cage in 15 minutes, breaking strong iron chains and bars, keeping chimney balance.

It is hoped the hoped the Bombay public will duly patronise the "Indian Sandow" during his stay in Bombay with the Prof. Patwardhan Circus.

"A WEDGE IN HINDU-MOSLEM UNITY.'

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 4.

"The Leader" understands that there a great deal of feeling among the Hindus in Azamgurh and the neighbouring districts in connection with the unfortunate incident, which has driven a wedge into Hindu-Moslem unity.

Pandit Har Prasad Misra, a young promising vakil of Allahabad High Court, died on Friday evening of sunstroke. (A. P.).

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 5.

The monsoon has weakened materially in the peninsula. Western disturbance is passing away from Kashmir. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma Assam Konkon, local in Upper Burma and Malabar. A few falls also occurred in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Kashmir, West of Central Provinces Bombay Deccan and Mysore. Chief amounts are:—Tavoy 1 inch, Moulemein, Shillong, Dibrugarh 1½, Silchar 1, Jalpaiguri 2, Ahmednagar 3, Marmagao 1/2 Temperature is high from east Punjab to Bengal.

Forecast—Further decrease in Kashmir.

Earth quake report—A very slight local shock was recorded on Simla Seismograph at one hour five minutes this morning.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 6th June 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded at Lahore. Humidity is in defect. Day temperature is above normal at Ambala, night temperature is higher than usual except at Rawalpindi where it is below the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded in the north-west of the division. Humidity is in defect. Both day and night temperatures are higher than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are slightly clouded at Jodhpur and Karachi. Humidity is in excess at Jacobabad and Mount Abu. Both day and night temperatures are nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is nearly normal. Day temperature is higher than usual at Ahmedabad; night temperature is above normal at Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Amraoti has had 0.64 in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the south of the division. Humidity is in defect. Both day and night temperatures are higher than usual at most stations.

The Konkan.—Mormugao and Karwar report 1.49 in. and 0.33 in. of rain respectively. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar has had 0.11 in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in the south Bombay Deccan and east Hyderabad and day temperature is higher than usual there. Humidity and night temperature are nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in north Malabar and the south Konkan and a few falls have occurred in the north Bombay Deccan and the south Central Provinces. The sea is moderate or rough between Colombo and Mormugao and the monsoon has slightly strengthened.

Forecast.—An extension of rain is likely in the north Konkan and the south Bombay Deccan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 5th June 1921.

The monsoon has weakened materially in the Peninsula. The western disturbance is passing away from Kashmir. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam and the Konkan, and local in Upper Burma and Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Kashmir, the west of the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore.

Chief amounts are:—Tavoy one inch; Moulmein, Shillong, Dibrugarh one and a half, Silchar four; Jalpaiguri two; Ahmednagar three and Mormugao a half. Temperature is high from the esat Punjab to Bengal.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
Saturday	11th June	h. m. m3 49	ft. in 26 3
Sunday	12 f,	4 16a	27 1[illegible]

LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
Saturday	11th June	h. m. 9 39	ft. m. 17 8
Sunday	12 "	10 59a.	17 10

MAHARASHTRA LIBRARIES, CONFERENCE

The Joint Secretaries of the proposed Maharashtra Libraries Conference write to us:—

It is proposed to convene a conference of Free Libraries and Reading Rooms in Maharashtra at Poona in the first week of June. A reception Committee representing the different Reading Rooms in Poona, is formed; and Shrimant Sirdar Abasaheb Muzumdar is unanimously elected chairman of the Reception Committee. The name of the President elect of the Conference will be announced in a few days.

All the Libraries Free Reading Rooms are therefore, requested to send in their reports and the suggestions they want to make to the Conference. They are further requested to elect delegates to the Conference and to send one rupee for membership of the proposed Maharashtra Libraries Association to the Maharashtra Liabraries Conference office, 529, Narayan Peth, Poona City.

In Moradabad Shaharanpur bye election Mr. Shrotriya Vishnu Swaraj secured the largest number of votes and was elected.

Revised rates of pay of Postmasters-General have been published in the Gazette of India. (A. P.).

Income Tax. . .
& Super Tax
Statutory Statements of Account prepared Audit of Books Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
41, Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY

Correspondence.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinion of his Correspondents.

The Editor does not undertake to answer or publish or return any particular letter.

Letters should be written on one side only.

GLORIA CHURCH HUT SCANDAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I find from the proceedings of the Standing Committee that the Municipal Commissioner has made the following extraordinary remarks in his letter to the President of the Corporation regarding my complaint to the latter about the insanitary condition of the Huts near the Gloria Church:—

"The huts were used partly as dwellings and partly for grain parching which was carried on with the aid of bhutties. I have personally on various occasions inspected the huts in question, on one occasion at least in company with Mr. Ananthram Vaikuntram, a gentleman whose enthusiasm leads him on occasion to exaggeration. The business of grain parching has, I understand, been carried on for many years on this spot under conditions which caused occasional nuisance to the neighbours and were in otherways unsatisfactory A large number of such huts were demolished by the Municipal Commissioner as long ago as in 1916, but the difficulty in dealing with the question has always been that no sooner were the huts removed from one portion of the ground than they were erected in another. This happened not infrequently during the present season but, as the result of proceedings taken in the Police Court against the lessee Mr. Vishram Bhawoo and his tenants, they were convicted and fined several times, and all the huts have now been removed. Action was also taken for the removal of the empty casks, rubbish, etc., and these have also been removed. As the plot of land belongs to the Trustees of Dr. Masina's Hospital, Dr. Masina, the Managing Trustee has been requested to take steps to see that it is not allowed in future to be put to such a use as is likely to prove a source of nuisance."

I most strongly protest against th unwarranted remarks the Municipal Commissioner makes against me. I challenge him to state in what way I have "exaggerated" the condition of the place. You, Sir, on an impartial examination of the condition of the huts and its surroundings declared them to be disgraceful in the extreme. I have no hsitation in saying that the Municipal Executive behaved in a most irresponsible manner and failed to do their duty to the public in leaving the nuisance to exist for nearly 5 years. The Commissioner is no doubt, annoyed with me for my persistence in bringing the scandal to the notice of the public and for forcing the apathetic Municipal Executive to move in the matter. They always require a stimulant through the Press to act.

I am sorry to see our destinies are left in the hands of such person.—Yours, etc.

ANANTHRAM VAIKUNTRAM.

3-6-21.

"BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with sincere pleasure your masterly commentaries on Bombay Development and I feel you are doing a great service to the country in pointing out the fallacies on which the Bombay Development has been founded. It surely requires impartial and unbiassed reconsideration and remodelling of the whole project. Before committment of disbursement of crores of rupees, let a committee be appointed to reconsider the project. Let well-known town-planners and engineers—both Indians and Europeans—deliberate in this committee and pronounce opinion in the latest light of facts and datas. Let the originators of this gigantic scheme and the Bombay public have equal chance to say their say on this scheme of tremendous expenditure.

Lord Reading has invited patriotic co-operation and goodwill from all Indians and wants to stamp out racial inequality, racial superiority and predominance. So far so good; but are the authorities going to translate these excellent precepts into practice? The Government of Sir George Lloyd with its five Indian members have shown the greatest racial inequality in their recent report on the Bombay Development. Indian Engineers are nowhere in the administrative and executive posts of the latest created department of this Government. Why then ask for patriotic cooperation and goodwill? Will Sir George Lloyd remove this humiliation on Indian Engineers and teach us practical cooperation and equality of races? I can mention names of dozens of Indian Engineers far superior in organising and executive ability. Strange indeed! Sir George Lloyd's ever cooperating Government could not see its way to utilise talents and brains of India's sons!—Yours, etc.,

THE EVER HUMILIATED INDIAN (Engineer.).

Bombay, June 3.

ROUNDABOUT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There are enough troubles in this city for the motorists,—the bad and dusty roads, the petrol shortage, the drivers, but as if these were not sufficient, the police are adding some more to them. It is the serving of the summons asking the owner of a car to come before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to answer the charge, under the Motor Vehicles Act, of running his car without re-registration. Every day about a dozen cases are heard by The Chief Presidency Magistrate who kindly warns the accused and discharges them, if they have paid the penalty of once more paying sixteen rupees, the full registration fees, before the opening of the case. Is this not a great waste of time, money and energy of the public and also a great waste of valuable time of the Magistrate whose courts are already congested in deciding real criminal cases? If the police were to send a couple of reminders or even one, owners of cars would surely get their cars re-registered by paying the usual penalty before being dragged to the police court. What an anna or two can do as postage expenses is done by a lengthy, tedious, and expensive process of summoning before a magistrate the owners of the cars. Some of the owners have to engage pleaders which means so much more expense to them. If the owner answers in uerson, a lot of his valuable time is lost and much inconvenience experienced Cannot this be remedied by using the post office as a medium, calling upon the owners to get their cars registered? I hope this will draw the attention of the authorities the proper quarters, and that the inconvenience felt by the public will be removed.—Yours, etc.

L.

"SPINNING WHEEL AT MAHABLESHWAR."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with great pleasure th portion entitled "Spinning Wheel Mahableshwar" by Visitor in the columns of your valuable daily of to-da'y date—Will you or any of your readers kindly inform me and the public at large through the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle" where the spinning wheel can be obtained from and at what cost. I am really sorry that Visitor has not condescended to give this information also and thus help the public interested in the use of the Charka.—Yours, etc.

R. SWAMI.

Rasthaspet, Poona, May 16.

MISSIONARY SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The "Times of India," by calling the present agitation in connection with the conscience clause," one of the most curious products of non-co-operation and attributing it "very largely to the work of Mr. Gandhi," has only added insult to injury which is being done to India by an aggressive Christianity in the holy name of Christ Jesus. The missionaries ought to have been first to resent such an unscrupulous advocacy on the part of a secular paper and ought to cry out "God save us from our friends." The whole problem is a much more serious one than the "Times of India" and many even among the Missionaries imagine. I beg to append herewith a short letter of mine that appeared sometime back in the "Servant of India" in connection with the question, which you will kindly publish and oblige:—Yours, etc.,

MANILAL C. PAREKH.

The following is Mr. Parekh's letter appearing in "The Servant of India":—

Sir,—While the agitation in connection with the compulsory Bible-teaching was going on in Bombay some time back, I asked the students in a letter to the "Chronicle" to respect the Bible as an Asiatic Book at least and to cease from agitation against it. That, I believe, is the duty of Hindus as Hindus who have always shown great respect to all religious teaching whatsoever. But now that the question before us is as to what the duty of the Missionaries is in this matter of compulsory Bible-teaching, I as a disciple of Christ have not the least hesitation in saying that the whole policy is entirely wrong and violates all the canons of true Christian Evangelization. If I am not much mistaken, education in England has to be secularized for want of agreement between the Anglicans, the Roman Catholics and the Non-Conformists, who are all Christians. May I ask those who advocate such compulsory teaching if they will receive it at the hands of Roman Catholics? If not (and the Protestants will never take it, and that too from those who after all believe in the same faith), then why do they do the same to the Hindus and how can they expect them to take it? Again, I should like to know very much what policy is adopted by Missionary Societies in a country like Japan. Do they get such big grants and follow the same policy of teaching Bible compulsorily? If not, then why do they do this in India? Is it because India is not politically free and that even the Missionaries in the very act of teaching Christianity should make it conscious of the fact? Again may I ask these advocates of compulsory Bible-teaching whether if they were put in the same position as the Indians, and if such compulsory teaching were given to them by, say, the Moslems or the Hindus, they will receive it? "Do unto others as you would be done by" is one of the greatest precepts of Christ, and I am afraid it is violated all along in this matter as in so many others by Christians who can commend Christianity only by acting according to it and in no other way.

The only consistent and honourable course for the Missionary Societies under the present circumstances is to give up all grants if they are so keen upon keeping their ideal of education intact.—Yours, etc.

MANILAL C. PAREKH.

Karla, May 1.

BARODA PRAJAMANDAL

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I heartily congratulate the leaders of public life in Baroda on their waking up once again after a full two years' lethargic nap to decide to hold a session of the Prajamandal sometime before the ensuing October. Perhaps, the recent Kathiawar Parishad is much to account for this re-kindling of the dormant spirit in them. Their dead soul is once again called into life, we hope not again to fall into a longer nap.

There was a loud talk about the workings of this Praja-Mandal when it was floated and the people may have built high hopes of an early redemption from the crushing autocratic yoke of an Indian bureaucracy if not that of the white one. But in spite their invitation publicly offered at the end of the 2nd session to meet at Baroda the next season, the citizens of Baroda for the last two years have failed in their duty of offering their promised hospitality to the Prajamandal. Whatever the reasons, the office-bearers stand accused at the bar of public opinion of not giving out their reasons for so ignoble an act—that of suspending the session without an announcement—to the public to whom they were in every way responsible. That, I believe, is not the way of working out a people's redemption.

His Highness the Gaekwar's Government can pride itself on equal or at times more autocratic administration than some of the Kathiawar States. Inspite of the loud talk of an enlightened rule outside, one within knows full well what the real state of affairs is. We know Baroda has its Child-marriage Act, and compulsory Education Act, its public libraries and local boards, but it all sounds a chimera when we look to the other side of the "shield. Baroda has its legislatures blacker than the black acts of British India. The Police Commissioner after the 1st session of the Khedut Sabha and the memorial adress of Mr. Maganbhai Patel, Bar-at-Law, delivered from the chair, ordered that a public meeting could be convened only with the due permission of the Fozdar, that a speaker should submit a substance of what he wanted to speak twenty-four hours before, and as if these powers were not enough for a man of a constable's standing, the Police Commissioner of enlightened Baroda thought it proper to invest the Fozdar with powers to arrest a public speaker on the spot on his own initiative and discretion if he in his "balanced judgment" thought the speaker was saying something against the State. A police constable of no standing could thus be the custodian of the liberty of speech in Baroda State. Is that not crushing all public life? Is that the liberty of speech and action Baroda may claim for itself? Though the leaders of the Prajamandal movement may not speak, this preremptory and autocratic order of the Police Commissioner was more or less responsible for the two years' swoon that they were lulled into. So long as the executive holds power to kill public life at a single stroke of the pen, what hopes can the people have for their early redemption? It is against this sort of Czardom that the Prajamandal shall have to fight tooth and nail. It may be argued that the order remains a dead letter but then remain it does disfigure the statute. Is it not a shame to both the people and the Government that an order of this type should be any longer allowed to remain on the statute book of a State that boasts of being enlightened and at the forefront of Indian States? In saying so, I do not question the sincerity of the Maharaja with his broad vision and enlightenment for the people's uplift. But, then, a fact remains always a fact and it's no use denying it. The best way for the Government is to wipe it off from the statute book and for the people to fight hard to eradicate the evil from the root.

The Local Boards and Municipalities of Baroda are none the better than others and are still rotting in miserable state. Nothing has been sincerely done for their right development and nothing that we could put down as progress has yet been achieved and still there is the same loud talk about Local Self-Government.

A feather in the cap of the Baroda bureaucracy is the last silly order against temperance movement against which the "Nav-Jivan" had to make a scathing indictment and for which a Baroda subject outside has to feel humiliated. A silly order like the one in question speaks volumes to the length the administration can go and casts a sad reflection on the standard of public mortality of the people!

Will, then, the sense of public duty and public mortality of the citizens of the Baroda State awaken in them a true sense of their servitude and set them to work first for the eradication of these evils, getting the bar against the freedom of speech removed. I hope the Baroda Prajamandal does not this time meet to enjoy the usual annual oratorial feast and allow itself to be lulled into a heavy slumber once again probably to reawaken after two years. It must have a programme of regular propagandist work before it and that throughout the year and it must begin work in right earnest for the goal, which can be no other than the emancipation of the State's subjects from the clutches of an irresponsible executive. No obstacle neither the high-handedness nor the smiles of the bureaucracy, should daunt them from standing by their goal. The surrounding environment and the all-India movement of national purification cannot fail to leave its marks upon the movement for progress in Baroda and I trust that the Barodians, will respond to the call by mustering strong at the next session and exhibiting a determined resolve, with due deference to their ruler, that they shall no more tolerate the sway of an arbitrary executive. "May, the Prajamandal achieve its end" is my earnest prayer to God as an humble subject of the state. Amen!—Yours, etc.

RANGILDAS M. KAPADIA.

Bombay, May 16.

REFORM IN HINDU LAW.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There is a general feeling among thoughtful men that portions of Hindu Law as administered by our Courts are not in keeping with the spirit of the times we live in. Excepting a few ultra conservative thinkers, everyone recognises that it is no disrespect to the memory of the great promulgators of the great system of law we have inherited that we should attempt to reform some parts of it. The Hindu Law which we follow is not wholly as Manu enjoined nor as the later *smriti* writers have reproduced it. For the most part what we follow to-day is what has been evolved out of the *smritis* by great commentators who with a view to engraft new ideas in accordance with the custom that had grown up in their times have attributed to the language of *smritis* meanings which in some cases at least neither logic nor grammar warrants. Again, in different parts of India, different rules of succession are observed in consequence of the interpretation suggested by certain commentators. Unfortunately even this mode of developing Hindu Law by means of commentaries has for centuries now ceased to influence us. The result is that the accumulated experience of ages and the growing sentiment of the people find no channel for their opinion in reforming Hindu Law. without intending to be exhaustive I may refer to a few instances in which the existing law is out of tune with the ideas of the people.

In the case of sisters and their sons, I do not know whether there are any persons governed by Hindu Law who regard the place assigned to them in the order of succession as justifiable. Their very existence as *bhandus* is attributable to judicial decision.

Then there is the question of a widow's interest in her husband's property. Under the existing law the widow is only a caretaker for somebody. Her life is rendered miserable by the onslaughts of reversioners whom the husband never cared to recognise or encourage. All this indignity and inhumanity is permitted because of a text which declares that women have no *swatantaryam*. Is it compatible with the progress of civilization and with our growing desire that women should help us and co-operate with us in all matters political, social and religious that this ancient text should be allowed to rob them of the full ownership of their husband properties? It may be that a *via media* will have to be found between the school of thought that desires that the widow should have no ownership and the other that would confer on her absolute rights.

Then again, even if the present law is to be allowed to continue, there is the question of alienation by limited owners. On the one hand, the purchaser after a considerable lapse of time is required to prove every item of consideration which led to the alienation. On the other, the life owner with a view to benefit herself as best she can undersells the property and introduces fictional considerations in the deed of transfer. Uncertainty and perjury are rampant in litigations of this kind. The whole society becomes demoralised by it. It is time that a serious attempt is made to place the law on the subject on a satisfactory footing. I have not exhausted the whimsicalities of Hindu Law. I have given only a few instances.

Now that we have legislatures which are believed to be representative of the people, the time has come for taking up the task of reconstructing portions of Hindu Law.

I have spoken and written on the subject. Now that I am out of harness and believe that I can do yet some useful work, I intend to take up the question of Hindu Law. Legislation in the future. I shall be glad to receive any suggestions not only from lawyers but from payment and pundits on the subject. I would suggest that every bar association in the mofussil should inaugurate discussion and report in the papers the result of their deliberations.

In requesting you to publish this letter I am sure I can count upon your interesting yourself in the problem that I have outlined and in addition to opening your columns to a discussion of the topics your favouring me with your considered opinion on them.—Yours, etc.

T. V. SESHAGIRI.

COMPULSORY BIBLE TEACHING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A few days ago I read your able article on Bible teaching at the Wilson College and I beg to inform you that I quite agree with everything you said on the subject. Though I was born and brought up as a Christian I am one of those who do not believe that the Bible is the Word of God. Being an agnostic on religious matters I certainly do not like that the teaching of the Bible should be forced on my children. Some may probably ask why do I send my children to a missionary college. The answer is that with the exception of the Elphinstone College, the other colleges that are affiliated with tre University are all in the hands of Missionaries. If there were more similar colleges in Bombay people who object to Bible teaching would never send their children to missionary institutions. Such being the case, it is unfair for these missionary colleges to force their religious notions on unwilling people and it is wrong of the Government to encourage this. Somehow or other these missionaries do believe that they are doing great work in India by teaching Christianity to unwilling Indians regardless of the fact that Christianity in Europe is in a parlous condition and that numberless enlightened people in Europe and America have ceased to believe in the Bible as a divine revelation. Even in India people are getting more and more enlightened and well informed people knew exactly that to think of the Bible. Why, the missionaries, themselves are at their wits and to know what to make of this book. Though, of course, they affect to ignore the conclusions of Higher Criticism on the Bible they are not so stupid as not to agree that the Bible is full of legends and impossible stories worthy of the semi-civilized people who compiled this book in an age of ignorance. Is there a well informed missionary who really believe the following legend?

That the world was created six thousand years ago.

That woman was formed of a rib. That a sensible god ordered a father to kill his son to test his blind obedience regardless of the immorality of the deed.

That a deluge drowned everything that had the breath of life on this planet, with the exception of a few, as recently as fou thousand years ago.

That the twelve plagues of Egypt were a fact.

That Jona travelled in the belly of a fish. That Moses who is believed to have written the Pentateuch describes his own death and burial.

That God really believed that men would build a tower to reach heaven. If they do believe these stories and others of the same kind it is their own business; but it is certainly wrong of them to teach such oriental fables to children who have better things to learn.—Yours, etc.

AGNOSTIC.

3 Moslond Road, Byculla.

HUSH, MODERATES!

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Like every Indian abroad I am merely an inerested onlooker and do not profess to be a Politician, yet I can't but express my views, just to let Moderates know in what light their efforts are viewed by their Countrymen abroad.

So long as the Moderates had any doubts as to which Party represented the Majority of its countrymen, it was quite a legitimate contention on their part that they had every right to preach and practise Co-operation as the other party preached non-Cooperation. They have, however, been defeated at one and all the sessions of the National Congress and on every Public Platform, which clearly shows that the Nation is absolutely tired of the foreign yoke and is confident that the Non-cooperation Movement will prove a potent instrument in shaking it off.

Whatever the opinion of the highly intellectual leaders of the Moderate Party, an observer like myself can say that Parties are at liberty to exploit their differences of views only so long as there exists a doubt as to which one has more influence with the Nation, but when that becomes a dead certainty it is the clear duty of all the Parties to adopt the course decided by the Majority or to keep aloof. Under such circumstances, the opposition of the Moderates to the Nation's wish only serves as a hindrance in the way.

Government and all the Anglo-Indian Journals have tried to make much capital out of Lalaji's speech at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, indicting the Moderates of treason to the Country's cause. It is, however, a fact that in the present state of the agitation every Indian believes in that charge. If they conscientiously believe that they are following the right course the Moderates should convince the Public accordingly, but if they can't do so they must keep silent. They may not non-cooperate, but at the same time they ought not to cooperate.—Yours, etc.

OVERSEA INDIAN.

Mombasa, May 8.

PROBLEM OF WATER SUPPLY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The correspondence that has been appearing for some time now ought to open the eyes of the authorities responsible for the civic amenities and sanitation of the town. I remember one of your correspondents mentioning about the wastage of water by occupiers of ground floor tenements this can not be denied and one may say with emprasis that this is inevitable under the circumstances. People can not go without water and the hours of supply in the morning are unearthly—people can not keep watch night after night to obtain the few drops of supply that the City Fathers may be pleased to put at their disposal the result being that all taps in the town are kept open day and night so that the people may be roused from their sleep by the noise of the tap water; this very point was discussed by the water expert brought out by the Corporation of Calcutta and so far as I remember his point of argument in support of the continuous water-supply was that without a continuous supply the wastage cannot be stopped and such wastages apart from other causes—are inevitable. Should he not the Corporation take up this matter in earnest? What about the leakages in the mains? They are another cause and I am assured by many that the leakages in the mains occur on extensive scale and it is high time that a thorough investigation should be made by the water and engineering departments to find out the extent of the wastage The increasing of the sizes of the mains in newly opened tracts is another necessity as the existing mains were laid decades back when the town was not so congested and the existing mains are inadequate for all useful purposes. Sooner the matter is taken up seriously the better.—Yours, etc.

"WASTE NOT WANT NOT."

G. I. P. RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—What is the Agent, G. I. P. Ry., doing? It is now over two months since I have been bringing pressure over him to explain the departmental action in fining the staff to the extent of Rs. 5 for leaving office at 7-5 p.m. instead of at 5-30 the usual time of the Rly. office. He was even reminded through the columns of your paper of the 19th and still nothing has apparently been done. Need the Agent be told that departmental actions when well-scrutinised are more often found to converge towards departmental follies and that he as the Agent, cannot afford to be content with merely saying that he sees no reason to interfere. Or is he perhaps engaged in putting appeals to the bureaucratic god of prestige? It is futile for the Agent to think that complete silence in this matter would await much in guarding official prestige, as for every departmental action he is bound to tender an explanation. Which, no doubt, in this particular instance is rendered peculiarly difficult entailing as it does on the Administration the need of explaining firstly, the unwarranted imposition of overtime duty not stipulated to any limit, and secondly fining the staff even for an overtime duty of 1½ hours, merely on the ground that it did not reach the official zenith of expectation. Will the Agent now wake up and point out instructions if any from the Home Board or the Railway Board permitting this?—Yours, etc.

B. M. G.

INDIAN ASPIRATIONS.

LABOUR PARTY'S ATTITUDE.

DR. ANSARI'S WARNING.

(From our own Correspondent)

DELHI, June 3.

Interviewed by the Associated Press, Dr. Ansari stated in great detail his experience during his last visit to Europe, and the general impression he formed about the political situation there and the attitude of British towards Turkish hopes and inter *alia* the aspirations of the Khilafat. He acknowledged Mr. Montagu's and the British Premier's cordial and friendly reception of the delegation and sympathetic hearing of their views. Mr. Montagu, he said, was very hopeful of the situation after the Turkish victory over the Greeks and was as optimistic as ever of the ultimate success of the Muslim cause.

Dr. Ansari was convinced that the gravity of the situation in India was fully realised by the Secretary of State and the Premier and thought that the latter's views were materially altered to such an extent that they were certainly not antagonistic as before. Events were, however, pointing to such situations which would ultimately result favourably to India.

LABOUR PARTY'S ATTITUDE.

He repudiated the belief long prevalent in India that the Labour Party have completely indentified themselves with Indian nationalist aspirations, for, he said, there was hardly any difference between them and other parliamentary parties. Dr. Ansari added, "Any one who reads the resolution passed by them last Easter at South Port and, much more, who followed the debate on that resolution would feel convinced that there was the same assumption of India's unfitness for complete responsible Government. If any doubt still exists in minds of some people, I would invite them to read the speeches of the labour members in the deputation, which waited on the Secretary of State for India regarding the recent increase of duty of Manchester goods."

Continuing, the Doctor said "the Labour Party in England is divided among itself and though formidable in number in the country, it is not yet fully organised, to secure a majority in the House of Commons, besides it has not got sufficient number of first rate men to form a Cabinet."

Referring to the revolutionary section of the Labour Party Dr. Ansari stated that they had no chance of success in England for the British Labour is by temperament not suited to embrace their doctrines.

BOLSHEVIK HORRORS.

He dilated on the horror perpetrated by the Bolsheviks in Azerbizan, Georgia, Armenia, Khisa and Bokhara and said that it could not be explained by any code of the ethics of morality. He thought tyranny, whether imperialistic or communistic, was repugnant and India should oppose it.

NO ANALOGY BETWEEN IRELAND AND INDIA.

Asked as to whether he could draw an analogy between the Irish and the Indian political situation Dr. Ansari replied in the negative and said Ireland has decided to go out of the British Empire, whereas India has not unless compelled to do so. He was convinced of Italy's and France's friendship with Turkey. Although it may not be entirely altruistic he added that the deputation found by the Italian businessmen were keen for establishing direct business and trade relations with India and remarked that Italy held out great opening for India's commerce and industries. His whole tone was one of great hopefulness.

SINGHORO POLICE TORTURE CASE.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, June 4.

The police officers and one zemindar accused in Sinjhoro police torture case have been committed by the City Magistrate of Hyderabad for trial in the Sessions Court, under sections 355, 354, 320, 330 and 348 I.P.C.

The District Magistrate of Sukkur has ordered prosecution of Messrs. Hemandas and Pamanmal under section 108 for speeches delivered at Ubaurao.

Mssages have been received from various stations stating the King's birth-day was celebrated in official quarters on Saturday last. (A. P.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 2 p.m.
The Simplex Mills Co., Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting, Hornby Road, 4 p.m.
The Tata Industrial Bank Meeting, Hornby Road, 5 p.m.
Steamer Syria, with outward English mails of May 19, expected to arrive at 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 8.

Banks closed: Ramzan Id (all Bombay Post Offices to work as on Sundays.)

THURSDAY, June 9.

The Empire of India Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Annual General Meeting, 11, Elphinstone Circle, 2-30 p.m.
The Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Annual General Meeting, Navsari Bldg., Hornby Road, 3 p.m.
The Bombay Tanneries Ltd., Annual Genl. Meeting, Hornby Road, 4 p.m.
The Bombay Telephone Co., Ltd., Annual Genl. Meeting, Home Street, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, June 10.

Results of the School Leaving Examination, University Hall, 4-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 11.

The Wardha Mills, Ltd., Statutory Meeting, Apollo Pier, 10-30 a.m.
The s.s. Dongola with the English Mail leaves at 1 p.m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	13 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8 0	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter. & 3rd Poona Express	12 0	14 15
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	21 30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Fast Passenger	21 30	7 12

BAND AT YATCH CLUB.

The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Regiment A. F. (India) will play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this (Tuesday) evening commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BYCULLA (E WARD) CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of Council of the Byculla Congress Committee will be held today (Tuesday) at 72, Apollo Street, at 6-15 p.m. to consider the future programme and such other matters brought before the meeting. All Council members are requested to attend.

MR. ARUNDALE'S LECTURE.

Mr. G. S. Arundale M.A., LL.B., will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort), today (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) on "Psychoanalysis in relation to Theosophy." The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

FATAL FALL FROM SECOND FLOOR.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Sunabai, a Parsi widow, aged fifty, residing with her son, Mr. Sorabji Jehangir Haridar, on the second floor of a house at 3rd Marine Lane. The deceased was suffering from asthma for some time On Sunday night about 11-30, when the other members of the house were asleep, her son heard a thud and on looking down, he saw his mother lying on the ground. Sunabai was unconscious at the time but after some time she regained consciousness and said she did not know what had happened. A doctor was called who said that one of her ribs had got fractured and advised her removal to hospital in the morning, but she died before that.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to injuries caused by a fall, but there was no evidence to show how she fell.

Another inquest was held on the body of Ambaji Ganpat, a labourer, aged 25, who on Sunday, while alighting from a local train by the wrong side of it at Chinchpokly was knocked down by a fast train. He died whilst being conveyed to the hospital.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

JAMSHED MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

The Thirty-seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Jamshed Manufacturing Company, Ltd., was held yesterday afternoon at the Registered Office of the Company, Motilal Mansion, Hummum Street, Fort, Mr. H. F. Commissariat presiding. The Directors' Report for the year ending 31st December 1920 was adopted. In the course of the report it was stated that during the period under Report the Company had made a Net Profit of Rs. 9,87,596-3-9, including Rs. 2,2?3-9-3 being the last year's balance. After setting aside Rs. 1,25,000 to Depreciation Fund Account, there remained a balance of Rs. 8,62,596-3-9, which the Directors recommended to dispose of as under:—

To Reserve Fund Account Rs. 3,00,000; to Equalisation of Dividend Fund Rs. 50,000; to Provision for Income and Super-Tax for the year under Report, Rs. 1,05,000;; to Dividend on 4,033 Cumulative 7 per cent. Preference Shares, Rs. 28,581; to Dividend on 3,694 Ordinary Shares, at Rs. 100 per Share Rs. 3,69,400; to Bonus to Office and Mill Staff Rs. 7,000; to carry forward, Rs. 2,615-3-9; Total Rs. 8,62,596-3-9.

Mr. T. V. Baddeley was appointed a Director of the Company and the shareholders confirmed his appointment.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India Ld, Bombay, for the Fortnight ended 31st May, 1921:—

LIABILITIES.

Capital Subscribed Rs. One Crore, Capital Paid up Rs. 49,99,000; Reserve Fund Rs. 20,00,000; Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, etc. Rs. 13,03,?2,000; Sundries Rs. 90,37,004; total Rs. 14,64,28,000.

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities Rs. 3,42,41,000; Loans on Government and other authorised securities Rs. 2,77,?9,000; Bills Discounted Rs. 1,56,16,000; Bank Premises Rs. 25,21,000; Sundries Rs. 65,36,000; Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in Treasury Bills War Bonds, Government Papers, Municipal Bonds, Debentures, etc. Rs. 5,07,21,000; total Rs. 14,64,28,000.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

CLASS I.

V S Agashe, K R Mehta, B P Sethna, B D Sattigeri.

CLASS II.

B D Chavare, **M A Chitre**, S P Dashaputre, J H Dave, B N Desai, S T Desai, **M G Ghumatkar**, I B Gajivala, M P Gandhi, S V Gangnaik, M J Gordhandas, C B Gupta, S R Jani, P R Jog, J G Joglekar, K C Khandvala, B S Koimattur, V B Kotnis, P C Mandavia, K R Mehta, A B Mohile, **K D Nadkarni**, V P Oza, R L Paradkar, C M Paranjpe, G A Prabhu, C C Shah, N K Shah, M L Sheth, R K Trivedi, P D Velankar, **V R Yajnik**, V H Acharya, K G Ambegaokar, M N Andhare, J S Bakre, P S Bhagwat, G B Borwankar, G G Buch, D R Chaubal, V N Gode, H V Joglekar, V R Kotbagi, S V Limaye, V H Patwardhan, T S Thakore, V P Bilimoria, **M A Contractor**, C C Ferreira, K M Kuka, M M Lanewala, J D Mistri, K D Mulla, T Shroff, P J Shroff, S P Taraporevala, K H Vaishampayan, M J Vakil, D J Bahadurji, B M Medora, S J Rahimtoola, L E Reuben, C C Balsari, M N Mehta, K Dehdasti, C J D'Monte, B D'Sa, S Benjamin, Z A Shaikh, S A Teckchandani, K M Thadhani, A S A Kureshi, T G Sadarangani, C S Tellis, R S Ambekar, K G Bapat, **S Bapat**, V S Bhangre, S B Chavan, S N Chirmule, B R Deshpande, N N Gadagi, J H Gujar, S H Gujar, R S Jog, T B Kale, G N Kamat, K N Khasnis, A G Kulkarni, R P Limaye, M M Master, S S More, B N Nirokhekar, **V Panse**, S G Patwardhan, S N Punde, B B Ranade, P K Shinde, N M Atre, V M Bedekar, S D Bhave, V S Gupte, G D Kampli, **V Kolhatkar**, A S Kotwal, R D Kulkarni, S G Marathe, R A Nadkarni, S R Parasnis, G N Patil, D C Pavate, V R Ranade, M K Shaligram, M K Shevade, D K Talegaon, V R Vajramushti, T D Wakuis, D P Mehta, R D Divekar, D M Bhatt, R J Dalal, C K Desai, S G Shastri, C M Sheth, C D Vyas, K P Bhatt, I C Mehta, N M Mehta, C D Patel, R H Daru, P P Shah.

PASS.

B N Abhyankar, A D Adhikari, A N Bagve, M D Barot, P C Bhatia, A S Bodke, P G Chandavarkar, P V Chapekar, D V Chaubal, M M Chhaya, P K Chitnis, S M Chitnis, A B Dabke, P D Dalal, N K Dalal, S R Dalvi, **V M Daru**, A H Dave, S B Dekhatwala, V B Deodhar, D V Desai, M D Desai, M K Desai, N B Desai, R G Dholakia, D M Dikshit, C A Doshi, S M Edake, B G Ghughe, N K Godbole, M R Gudi, M K Itchhaporia, J L Jobanputra, G R Joshi, J B Joshi, S S Joshi, V M Jukar, V V Kakodkar, P D Kamdar, M P Kanadia, R V Karnik, R B Katvala, N T Kelkar, V B Kinagi, S G Kochrekar, G B Kohojkar, G P Kondkar, C R Kothari, A R Kulkarni, R V Limaye, S R Lokur, I C Master, G R Mehta, R C Mehta, M B Modi, N B Mutgikar, D M Nadgir, M B Nadkarni, **Y D Nadkarni**, B R Nagarkatti, H D Naik, D P Nirmal, V S Pagedar, K M Palkar, C H Pandya, G S Pandya, N R Pandya, D S Pangu, P J Parekh, G R Patankar, K G Patel, K S Patil, V N Patil, D V **Pharse**, V G Phatak, Y S Pingo, M K Pradhan, A K Priolkar, R B Potdar, G V Potnis, V P Powdwal, R C Raiji, K T Rajguru, B M Rangnekar, V S Redkar, H D Rindani, N G Sahasrabudhe, J M Samant, K R Sant, P N Sant, V K Sant, C N Sathe, C B Shah, C S Shah, D M Shah, M M Shah, R H Shah, M R Shendurnikar, **K G Shertukde**, J D Sheth, D S Shitut, S V Shiveshwarkar, C U Thakkar, Y R Thakur, G V Thorat, S L Tilve, P J Tipnis, P M Trivedi, T R Vaishampayan, D T Vakharia, V J Vakil, N J Vanjara, T T Vasani, G A Vyavaharkar, G R Wadappi, D S Wanzari, L K Yeolekar, K J Acharya, S A Ambe, S B Anvekar, R P Balvalli, D R Bhatwadekar, G R Bijoor, A P Chavan, G S Chavan, B N Desai, S V Deshpande, S G Dighe, L C Gandhi, N P Halkar, C M Joshi, K B Joshi, P N Joshi, T M Joshi, Y G Joshi, S T Karani, D G Karnik, L K Karve, C S Kodkani, P G Lakhani, V B Mankad, I L Mehta, **M R Nadkarni**, **S G Nadkarni**, R N Naik, G D Palekar, A S Patil, H V Sabnis, **G N Samarth**, G P Tamhane, M M Thakore, R K Toraskar, G M Vaidya, D S Baxter, C P Bhatt, M N Bhiwandiwala, V N Chhatrapati, K C Cooper, B S Dabholkar, J P Deboo, F D Delvadavala, **S B Divan**, A D Divanji, F Hughes, B B Joshi, B G Kapadia, K B Karai, **B M Kathoke**, H M Khakhar, R L Kharadi, F A Kharas, R J Kolah, S V Lajmi, M W Mahale, D T Majmudar, B M Masani, D B Masani, H R Mistri, N R Mulla, E D Munshi, **N D Nanavati**, **M B Pathak**, R T Petiwale, R P Phatak, **Mary O Reuben**, N D Sahucar, M B Shah, P H Shah, K A Solaskar, **R M Vakil**, U M Vasvada, **S B Wagle**, M A Bharucha, R P Kapadia, K C Vaidya, V K Badkar, T M Banker, G V Barjibhe, N C Bharucha, J J Bilimoria, V B Chokshi, N J Dastur, D D Desai, D J Desai, Y C Divanji, N D Gandhi, T S Gruttu, M C Hakim, M F Harver, D H Kabraji, S R Kagalkar, C S Kirby, M Y Kirtikar, N M Mapara, M H Mehta, N N Mehta, O I Memon, R C Mukhtyar, B K Parikh, S S Parmar, A B Patel, L B Patel, M I Patel, A I Pathan, K V Ramchandani, M D Randeri, S A Shaikh, A Q Syed, A B Mohammed, R A Syed, S D'Silva, E J Jhirad, A V Misquitta, A L Kazi, C B Baria, K J Dastur, K K Dastur, N J Lawyer, E S Mistri, S J Shroff, S Isaac, S Jacob, E Samuel, R V Karve, B N Advani, T G Advani, G M Akhund, A M Aurbi, A A Bedha, J T Bhatia, R T Chainani, G S Golani, C B Lala, G G H Mahomedshahban, J S Malkani, J T Mangtani, M A Manghi, R A Minwala, H C Mulchandani, A W Musavi, G B Phull, N D Pir, J H Tahiliani, M C Thadhani, H G Thanvi, G J Wadhwani, S M Dewnani, B L Keshwani, J S Sawant, A N Shah, J A Lobo, **H Thompson**, G K Acharya, V N Ajrekar, P Y Altekar, B S Angolkar, N D Athavle, D S Atre, V V Aurangabadkar, N V Avachat, V B Badve, P N Bajee, K R Batakurki, A S Betigeri, P G Bhagwat, Y N Bhide, A V Bhogale, B S Bhosekar, N N Brahmadande, G V Chiplonkar, A B Desai, A R Deshpande, M S Deshpande, V B Deshpande, S M Dhake, V S Dhake, G P Dhalewadikar, R N Dharwarkar, P G Dhongde, C B Doshi, L S Eklare, V G Gadre, S S Galatgekar, K G Galgale, S A Ghatge, **M Gokhale**, V G Gokhale, C B Gondhalekar, K A Guddadamani, M R Gujar, S H Gujar, G V Gupte, H C Halgali, P M Hasabnis, D G Hubli, H R Inamdar, B V Jakati, Y J Jawale, M C Joglekar, S V Joglekar, G B Joshi, G D Joshi, R G Joshi, S K Joshi, V D Joshi, V G Joshi, **V M Joshi**, S G Karkhanis, V H Karmarkar, P K Kashikar, G G Khare, P V Kher, N V Kirloskar, N H Koppar, B B Kulkarni, D M Kulkarni, G V Kulkarni, G V Kulkarni, G R Kulkarni, G D Kulkarni, G K Kulkarni, R W Kulkarni, V V Kulkarni, V B Kulkarni, V H Kulkarni, V R Kulkarni, S G Lad, G K Latnekar, R V Limaye, V S Luti, D V Mhaskar, A B Mithare, A N Mutalik, R B Nadgouda, G S Neginhal, G B Pagnis, N V Pandav, V K Panditrao, V N Parnaik, S V Parulekar, N M Patel, S V Pathak, R G Patharkar, H B Patel, V P Patil, V S Patwardhan, Y G Patwardhan, N K Pawar, R D Phadnis, K P Phatak, M K Pitre, T M Punde, G D Pune kar, C K Rajwade, K B Sahasrabudhe, M B Sahasrabudhe, B D Sali, C N Samilcha, N V Saraf, S S Satpute, C C Shah, D B Shinde, P D Shrikhande, B P Shratriya, G K Sohoni, S L Solapure, S R Santhankar, S N Supekar, G B Swadi, B R Tambakad, M S Tayade, V E Thite, S S Vaidya, G G Vora, P K Wani, S K Wodeyar, J K Abhyankar, G M Acharya, V D Agarkar, N G Araake, A B Atre, **D Bhat**, B B Bhopatkar, G V Bhosekar, P R Burkule, H G Chandorkar, G W Deodhar, M N Deshmukh, N S Deshpande, K M Doddamani, G R Gadgil, A L Gharpure, G V Gholkar, S H Gokhale, V N Gore, N N Gujar, V N Jangam, B K Jeurkar, D V Joshi, G V Joshi, R A Joshi, R D Joshi, S V Joshi, C P Kaduskar, H B Kalburgi, B M Kanitkar, V V Karandikar, N N Kanjalgi, G B Kovalli, G V Kulkarni, N N Kulkarni, S V Lokeshwar, R B Mahajan, R S Mattikalli, A R Naik, B K Navadgi, A B Patil, S G Pethe, D S Phadke, V B Purandare, D J Ranade, A J Rayanawar, G R Sakhalkar, K J Sangale, R V Soman, V T Tatke, B N Urde, G P **Andrews**, E M Bohra, R H Goodwala, M M Jamadar, K A Janvekar, V K Kashikar, H A Shaikh, A M Sowdagar, D K Biderkar, M H Kazi, B E Kudrimoti, G G Palimkar, N G Ramatnurkar, K S Kulkarni, N N Lele, K B Sathe, N M Behere, A N Bhatt, G M Bhatt, J C Desai, M S Desai, R C Desai, B V Devaskar, H M Gandhi, N N Joshi, P J Majmudar, J V Modi, C V Pandya, G J Pandya, V J Pandya, C S Patel, C M Patel, R M Patel, M K Raval, G G Selat, V R Selat, B N Shah, C J Shah, C S Shah, H G Shah, H D Shah, J H Shah, R D Shah, S M Shah, V J Shah, V D Shah, N T Talati, C M Trivedi, H D Udani, K G Udeshi, J M Upadhyaya, L N Vakil, M C Amin, D P Dave, S C Desai, B M Mehta, I P Purobit, M B Shah, M R Shah, S C Shah, B T Trivedi, P S Khambata, M A Patel, N M Patel, A B Pradhan, J M Bhatt, R K Chhatrapati, G B Danak, H J Mehta, N C Parikh, C P Shah, I K Thakore, B G Pradhan, R V Moghe.

Scholarships and Prizes have been awarded as under:—

The Hughlings Prize to B. D. Sattigeri.

The Venayekrao Jugonnathji Sunkersett Prize and the Varjivandas Madhavdas Sanskrit Scholarship to V. S. Agashe.

The two Sir Frank Souter Scholarships to K. Dehdasti and A. S. A. Kureshi.

The Bhavnagar Perceival Scholarship to N. M. Mehta.

The Wordsworth Scholarship and Prize to S. T. Desai.

The Gangabai Bhat Scholarship to Manjula G. Dhumatkar.

The Bai Dayacore Morarbhoy Vijbhukhandas Scholarship to M. K. Shaligram.

The Framji Sorabji Bhavnagri Scholarship to K. K. Dastur.

The Rao Bahadur Parvatishankar Manishankar Dave Scholarship to J. H. Dave.

The Ibrahimbhoy Rahimtulla Khoja Testimonial Scholarship to S. J. Rahimtoola.

KHILAFAT VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The Secretary, Khilafat Volunteer Corps, Bombay, writes:—

All Khilafat Volunteers are requested to attend Manara Musjid today at 6-45 p.m. (S. T.) at the meeting of the Anjuman Ruit-i-Hilal.

THE ANAVIL SAMAJ.

A meeting of the Anavil Samaj will be held on the 12th instant at 4 p.m. at Heera Baug when consideration will be given to a resolution regarding scholarships to be given to students not studying in Government or affiliated schools

POSTAL NOTICE.

Wednesday the 8th June, 1921, will be a post office holiday on account of "Ramzan".

2. All the Departments of the Bombay G. P. O. and its town sub offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

3. The telegraph branches of the combined offices will, however, remain open and work as usual.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Under the auspices of Girgaum District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya at 6-30 p.m (S. T.) this evening when Swami Theerthji, Shankaracharya of Sharda Pitha has kindly consented to speak on "Ethics of Swarajya." All are cordially invited to attend.

RAILWAY CONFERENCE COMMITTEE MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the Standing Committee of the First All-India Railway Workmen's Conference today at 6 p.m. in the Head Office of Unions, Bell Lane, Medows Street, Fort, to adopt the Report and Statement of accounts. All members are requested to be present.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. Syria will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Wednesday the 8th June.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. Umsinga via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 10th June.

ANTI-DRINK CRUSADE AT DADAR.

On Friday evening a number of anti-drink crusaders posted themselves outside the liquor shops at Dadar and by gentle persuasion, without the least tinge of intimidation, attempted to induce customers going to the shops to drink, not to do so, as they were thereby only ruining themselves and their families. The crowds seemed to appreciate the noble motive of the crusaders.

As large crowds assembled outside the shops, they were **dispersed** by the police and drinking then **commenced** as usual to the great honour of our benign British Government.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS SCHOOL MAZAGON.

The opening ceremony of this School took place on Saturday the 4th instant, his Majesty's Birthday under the presidency of Mr. C. N. Rich, the Docks Manager. The address of the Chairman of the Docks Schools Committee was read by Mr. Shankar S. Sule, who also explained in Marathi, to the labourers who numbered two thousand strong and the importance of education. He eulogised the Trustees of the Port of Bombay for providing the labourers with Sanitary houses, a cheap dispensary, a fine gymnasium ground and above all a free primary school where all the requirements of the pupils were to be supplied free. The proceedings terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the Chair and garlanding of the President.

HIS SIXTH CONVICTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. P. L. Thuckar, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Mackenna charged one Abdulla Abdul Kadir, a man with five previous convictions, with the theft of a bedding valued at Rs. 13, the property belonging to one Ismail Abdul Kadir, a boatman.

The facts of the case, briefly stated, are that on the 4th instant the complainant left his bedding under the staircase of his room in a chawl at the Apollo Bunder. On his return at 3-30 p.m., he found the bedding missing.

Sulleman Adam, another boatman residing in the same Chawl said that he saw the accused selling the bedding to some Mahars at 4 p.m. the same day. On recognising his friend's bedding, he arrested the accused immediately.

The accused pleaded guilty. His Worship convicted him and sentenced him, taking into consideration his previous convictions to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 75 or in default to suffer additional three months' rigorous imprisonment.

RS. 75 FINE FOR UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. P. L. Thuckar, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Gulam Sidick, a Mahomedan cap embroider, was charged with the possession of nine pounds of unlicenced opium valued at Rs. 360.

The facts of the case, briefly stated, are that the accused was searched by an excise sepoy at the Victoria Terminus on his alighting from the train on the night of the 5th instant and four pounds of opium was found concealed in his bedding and five pounds of opium tied round his waist.

The accused pleaded guilty. His Worship convicted him and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 75 or in default to suffer three months' simple imprisonment.

NEW 5 YEAR AND 10 YEAR 6 P. C. BONDS.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION OF ISSUE.

The following notification dated Simla June 6, 1921, has been issued, by the Government of India (Finance Department):—

"Subscriptions for (a) five year 6 per cent. bonds, 1926, free of income-tax, and (b) ten year 6 per cent. bonds, 1931, free of income-tax, will be received without limit of amount from 20th June to 30th July inclusive. Subscriptions to both issues in the form of 5½ per cent. War Bonds, 1921, will be received up to the 29th October 1921 and in the form of 5½ per cent. War Bonds. 1922, up to the 15th September 1921.

2. Date of repayment.—The Government of India undertake to repay the Five Year 6 per cent. Bonds, 1926, at par on 15th September 1926, and the Ten Year 6 per cent. Bonds, 1931, at par on the 15th September 1931.

3. Issue price.—The issue price for both the issues will be Rs. 100 for every Rs. 100 of the Bonds applied for.

4. Interest.—Payable half-yearly at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on 15th March and 15th September.

Advance interest from date of purchase to 14th September 1921 will be paid at the time of issue of securities.

Interest on the Bonds will be income-tax free throughout their currency, but will be taken into account in determining the rate at which the tax will be levied on other income, and will be liable to super-tax.

5. Issue of Five Year Bonds, 1926, and Ten Year Bonds, 1931, in exchange for War Bonds.—5½ per cent. War Bonds, 1921, will be accepted at par as the equivalent of cash in subscription to the Bonds up to the 29th October 1921 and 5½ per cent. War Bonds, 1922, will be accepted at par as the equivalent of cash in subscription to the Bonds up to the 15th September 1921.

(1) Tenderers of War Bonds, 1921 or 1922, upto 15th September 1921 will be paid accorded on accumulated interest at the time of issue of securities at 5½ per cent. up to the day preceding the date of tender, and anticipatory interest at 6 per cent. on the new Bonds from the date of tender to 14th September, 1921.

(2) Tenderers of War Bonds, 1921, after 15th September 1921, will be paid all accrued interest up to 14th September 1921 where it has not already been drawn and the new Bond will be issued bearing interest from 15th September 1921.

Interest will cease from 15th September 1921 on War Bonds, 1921, not tendered for conversion.

FORM OF SECURITIES.

6. The Bonds will be issued in the form of—

(a) Stock, the purchasers of which will be given Stock Certificates, or

(b) Promissory Notes.

If no preference is stated by the purchaser, the securities will be issued in the form of Promissory Notes.

7. The Bonds in the form of Promissory Notes in denominations of Rs. 100 or multiples thereof can be purchased on payment of the amount due—

(a) Without formal application, at the local head offices or at any Indian branch of the Imperial Bank of India.

(b) On application, at the office of the Controller of the Currency, Calcutta, Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, or of the Accountant General, Madras, United Provinces, Punjab and Burma, or at any Government treasury or sub-treasury.

Applications may be in the form attached hereto (Form A), or in any other form which states clearly the amount and description of the securities required, the full name and address of the purchaser, and the treasury or sub-treasury at which he desires that interest shall be paid.

8. Stock can be purchased in denominations of Rs. 100 or multiples thereof on payment of the amount due, from the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, through any of the following offices:—

(a) Office of the Controller of the Currency, Calcutta. Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, or of the Accountant General, Madras, United Provinces, Punjab and Burma;

(b) The local head offices or any Indian branch of the Imperial Bank of India;

(c) Any Government treasury or sub-treasury.

Applications may be in the form attached hereto (Form A), or in any other form which states clearly the amount and description of securities required, the full name and address of the applicant, and the treasury or sub-treasury at which he desires that interest shall be paid.

9. The Bonds in the form of Stock or Promissory Notes can be purchased in denominations of Rs. 100 or multiples thereof, subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000 in all from 20th June to 30th July inclusive, on payment of the amount due and on application at any post office conducting saving bank business. Applications may be in the form attached hereto (Form B), or in any other form which states clearly the amount and description of securities required, the full name and address of the applicant, and the treasury or sub-treasury at which he desires that interest shall be paid.

Securities purchased through the Post Office may, if so desired, be left in the custody of the Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs.

Safe custody receipts for War Bonds, 1921 and 1922, deposited with the Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, will be received as the equivalent of cash, from 20th June to 15th September or 29th October according as the War Bond belongs to the 5½ per cent. War Bonds, 1922 or 1921, at any post office conducting savings bank business.

METHOD OF PAYMENT.

10. Payment may be made either in cash or by cheque. In the case of purchases of securities at the local head offices of the Imperial Bank of India at Calcutta, Bombay or Madras, the cheques should be drawn in favour of the Secretary and Treasurer In the case of purchases at the branch of the Imperial Bank the cheques should be drawn in favour of the local agent. In the case of purchases made at a Government Office or a Post Office, the cheque should be drawn in favour of the officer to whom the application is presented.

Payment may also be made by tender of War Bonds. If the value of the War Bonds tendered does not correspond exactly to the price payable for the amount of Bonds applied for, by reason of the fact that the amount of the War Bonds is not a multiple of Rs. 100, it will be at the option of the tenderer either to pay in cash the further amount required to make up an exact multiply of Rs. 100 in Bonds or to have the broken amount refunded to him in cash.

Applicants who tender War Bonds in payment must transfer such Bonds to Government, (a) in the case of Promissory Notes by endorsing these with the words "Pay to the Governor-General in Council" over their signature, and (b) in the case of Stock, by signing the form of transfer deed on the back of the Stock Certificate before a witness. In the case of Bearer Bonds no writing is necessary.

Payment at the local head offices of the Imperial Bank of India at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras as well as at the branches of that Bank at Cawnpore, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon and Karachi may also be made in Indian Treasury Bills which will be accepted on the unexpired portion of the currency of the Bill.

Payment at post offices may also be made by the withdrawal of sums at the credit of the applicant in the Post Office savings banks.

11. Brokerage will be paid to recognized bankers and brokers on applications for the Bonds bearing their stamp. The rate will be 1/16th per cent. when payment is made in the form of Treasury Bills and 4th per cent. in other cases.

PURCHASE OF BONDS IN LONDON.

12. Applications for Stock or Promissory Notes will also be received at the London office of the Imperial Bank of India, 2 Princess Street, E. C. 2, on payment in sterling of the nominal value of the Bonds applied for at the rate for Telegraphic Transfers on Calcutta on the date of payment. Full details regarding the procedure which will be followed in London regarding the payment of anticipatory interest and the receipt of applications for the conversion of 1921 and 1922 War Bonds will be notified later.

BOMBAY ZOROASTRIAN JASHAN COMMITTEE.

COMPETITIVE PRIZE ESSAY ON "ASHOI" (HOLINESS).

At the instance of a "Dilsoz" life-member of the Jashan Committee Mr. Pestonji Nasarvanji Keravala, who has kindly donated Rs. 500 for the purpose, the Bombay Zoroastrian Jashan Committee invite from Parsis and non-Parsis a competitive Prize Essay in Gujarati or in English on the following subject:—

The subject of the Prize Essay is "The complete significance of the terms "Asha" and "Ashoi" as employed in the Zoroastrian scriptures; the excellence of the Zoroastrian injunctions, scriptural and customary about maintaining holiness, bodily purity cleanliness, sanitation and health; likewise, the advantages accruing from the observance of the Zoroastrian principles of holiness and "Ashoi" and the justification of such principles from the standpoint of the present-day medical and natural sciences."

TERMS OF THE PRIZE ESSAY.

3. The essay should be type-written or written in a neat, legible hand on good paper, on one side of the paper only and with a proper margin, either in Gujarati or in English.

4. A prize of Rs. 500 will be awarded to the writer of the essay selected by the examiners

5 No such prize will be awarded in case no essay is found worthy of the same according to the opinion of the examiners

6. All competitive essays will become the property of the Jashan Committee and no essay will be returned to its writer.

7. The Jashan Committee reserve their right to make abstracts from the essays received for the competition and to publish selected passages or entire essays and in so doing the names of the writers of such passages and essays will be given in the introduction with their permission.

8. Each essay should be designated by a pseudonym or nom-de-plume instead of the writer's name and should be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor and his full post-office address inside and the pseudonym or nom-de-plume only on the cover.

9. The essay should reach the Hon. Secretary, Bombay Zoroastrian Jashan Committee, No 4, Cama Street, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 30th September, 1921

REOPENING OF THE HIGH COURT.

After the summer vacation the High Court reopened yesterday. There was one court on the Appellate Side, presided over by the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Sir Lalubhai A. Shah.

On the Original Side, there were six courts, presided over respectively by Justices Pratt, Fawcett, Kajiji, Kanga, Kemp and Kincaid.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon, accompanied by Mr. C. Smith, Private Secretary, Major K. O. Goldie, Military Secretary, Major D. P. Johnstone, Surgeon, Major J. Mackenzie and Captain D. Powell, Aides-de-Camp, and His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on the 4th instant.

There was a King's birthday banquet at Government House, Ganeshkhind, Poona.

Mr. Gandhi left Broach early yesterday morning for Ahmedabad where he is going to stay till the 10th instant.

Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali are expected to be at Anand on the 21st and 22nd instant on the occasion of the Anand Taluka Political Conference. They are expected also at Ahmedabad on the 10th instant.

A gossler named Jahuri Das was recently elected to the Monghyr municipality. One of the Hindu Commissioners, it is stated, resigned his seat as he was unable to bear the presence of an untouchable on the Board and a dhobie has stood as a candidate for the seat vacated by him.

SPORTING NEWS.

SECOND TEST MATCH.

THE ENGLISH TEAM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 2.

Seven players, who have hitherto been chosen to play for England in the second Test match, are Douglas (Capt.), Knight, Hobbs, Hendren, Hearne, Woolley and Durston.

AUSTRALIANS V. CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 1.

Recd. 11 a.m., June 6.

The play opened at Cambridge to-day between the Australians and the University. Cambridge batted first and made 220 runs. Hubert Ashton contributing 107 by brilliant and confident cricket before having to retire hurt with a dislocated finger—the result of a fast ball from Macdonald. His innings included nineteen fours.

Bowling for the Australians, Macdonald took five wickets for 46.

The Australians, when stumps were drawn, had made 107 for three wickets.

The Cambridge fielding is superb. Ashton's further participation in the match is unlikely.

Gloucester beat Essex by sixty runs. Middlesex beat Somerset by eight wickets. Warwick beat Worcester by four wickets. Leicester beat Glamorgan by twenty-one runs. Surrey drew with Sussex. Yorkshire beat Hampshire by six wickets.

INDIANS' SUCCESS IN HARDCOURT CHAMPIONSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 1.

Recd. 1-45 p.m. June 6.

The outstanding feature of to-day's play in the Hard Court Championships was the defeat of Mishu and Demorporgo by Bharpur Singh and Narsingdass in three straight sets.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VERSUS IMPERIAL BANK.

A friendly contest between the above teams on the Oval last night was productive of some very good football. The Gymkhana are gradually showing their last years form and, with their full team in the field, they will take a lot of beating. The final score last night of six goals to nothing was rather flattering to them for the bank wallahs did quite a lot of pressing but failed lamentably in front of the goal whereas the Gymkhana seized every chance that presented itself. The Gymkhana forwards particularly Etherington and Gillespie are a dangerous quintette and future opponents would do well to look after that right wing.

A start was made with association Football on the Cooperage Saturday night when Bombay Gymkhana beat the Y.M.C.A., by the only goal of the match. Considering it was the beginning of the season play was of a fairly high standard and the large attendance present enjoyed the game throughly.

The Y.M.C.A., were the first to get into their stride but the Gymkhana, having repulsed the invaders, gradually settled down and bombarded the Young men's Goal. For a long time Rees in goal and Kelly and James at back defended their charge gallantly but at last that prolific goal-getter Etherington worked his way through the defence and scored. Half-time came with the score one goal to nothing in favour of the Gymkhana.

On changing over both sides attacked alternately. The Y.M.C.A., were clever at midfield but their work in front of the goal was bad and many a promising movement fizzled out.

The Gymkhana have the making of a good side. King is quite useful in goal though not on a par with Edwards, last year's keeper. The backs Bradley and Whittington are sound without being brilliant. The halves are good and Etherington and Gillespie are two excellent forwards.

The Y.M.C.A., also give great promise. Rees is an excellent goalkeeper and Kelly and Jones very fine backs while the halves and forwards play well together. Teams:—

Gymkhana:—Goal-King; Backs E. Bradley and Whittington; Halves—Souter, Lowery and Bell; Forwards—Gillespie, Thow, Etherington, Walker and Hicks.

Y. M. C. A.:—Goal—Rees; Backs—C. Kelly and James; Halves—Rodgers, Lenon and Lynn; Forwards—Windsor, Maye, Ford, Riches and Hierlehey.

Referee:—Mr. J. McGrath.

SMART ARREST OF A THIEF.

On 23rd May last it was discovered that the cast iron lid of a box provided on a Hydrant sluice valve was missing from its place at the junction of Suklaiee Street and Grant Road. Mr. S. B Kantak officer-in-charge of W. P. Branch anticipating tha thief would not leave the cast iron box safely in its situation put two persons of his Mukadam staff to lie in wait for the thief. As expected a Mahomedan by name Mahomed Hussain removed the cast iron box and was carrying it away on his head when he was caught redhanded on the morning of 24th May last and handed over to the Nagpada Police Station. He was placed before Mr. D. N. Khandalwalla on the 27

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ANTI-HYPOCRITE—You do not give your name and address.
G. T.—Your letter is not intelligible.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, June 7, 1921.

A QUESTION OF MENTALITY.

The difference between Eastern and Western mentality in the field of politics is well instanced in the telegram we published yesterday, enumerating the sins of the Angora Government as reasons why the British Government must reconsider its neutrality towards the Kemalists. It was an Oriental who warned every man first to pluck out the beam that was in his own eye before considering the mote that was in his brother's eye—an Oriental of whom the modern Europeans profess to be followers, though they take no notice whatsoever of his teaching and commands. And every Oriental who has read the telegram in question will have felt appalled at the hypocrisy of the views therein expressed—still more, at the apparent unconsciousness of their hypocrisy—rather than at the delinquencies imputed to a group of patriots who are endeavouring by all means to save their country from a position of most foul injustice due entirely to the errors—to put it mildly—of the very country which now blames them with such precious sanctimony. When we consider that the Greeks possessed no valid claim to any part of Turkey, that England let them loose on Thrace and Asia Minor for reasons which will hardly bear publicity, since they are bound up with a pecuniary transaction between individuals, that the Greeks have behaved atrociously towards the Muslims of the countries they have been allowed to "occupy," and that in spite of all the talk of a new friendliness towards the Turks upon the part of England, the most elementary justice is still denied to Turkey and the murderous Greeks are still on Turkish territory, we cannot wonder that the Kemalists show distrust of England They think the Europeans consciously treacherous and malignant. It is simply, we believe, that they have lost the very notion of right and wrong.

When we read the following, bearing in mind the utterly unwarrantable treatment of the Turks by England, the breaches of pledged faith and all the bitter suffering which that treatment has entailed upon the Turkish people, the diagnosis becomes clear: it is that they are utterly without the guiding and restraining principle we call Religion:

The Angora Government has not only broken its pledge to exchange British and Indian prisoners but has maltreated some, and murdered, after a mock trial, an Indian Moslem on a trumped-up charge of espionage, because his loyalty towards Britain was resented as was his desire to bring about Turko-British reconciliation. This murder, continues the correspondent, will intensify the indignation of devout Moslems over the hyprocrisf of Angora in repudiating the prisoners' convention.

That indignation will be increased by the news of an unholy alliance between Angora and Moscow and the cool manner in which the Young Turks propose to deal with the Khilafat, Sheikh of Senussi and other dignitaries by replacing the holders of these offices by their own men. The Kemalists, by their own conduct and associations, have shown little in common with real Islam. They seem to imagine that they can defy Britain and the Allies with impunity.

Of the remark about the indignation of devout Muslims we will only say that the writer is mistaken in supposing that it is against Mustafa Kemal Pasha and the ulema and notables adhering to him. These have the sympathy of the whole Muslim world. The indignation of "devout Moslems" is against England and it is mixed with horror and with pity when they see that England is unconscious of the evil which she has done and is doing. With reference to the destruction of the power of nations in the course of history, we are told in the Coran that Allah does not change towards any nation till after they themselves have changed their character and conduct. The English were once a religious nation, renowned for their good faith and honest dealing and all the qualities associated with the name of gentlemen. To such a nation the East paid tribute of respect. To a nation which can no longer distinguish right from wrong, the East pays no respect whatever. It believes that nation doomed by an immutable decree, and it considers it a duty to oppose it—or "defy" it—for its own sake no less than for that of the millions of helpless human beings to whom it has become a danger.

The correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" continues:

They are intoxicated by the repulse of Greeks at Eskishehr, but their success was largely due to the Allies' neutrality handicapping the Greeks. The disappearance of that neutrality would transfer the handicap from the Greeks to the Kemalists. An Anglo-Greek naval blockade would soon prevent the traffic which is now being carried on across the Black Sea from Bolshevik and Bulgarian ports, and in the Aegean. The Greeks would have a full use of the excellent bases for naval and military operations in occupied Turkey, and might be actively supported by the British fleet, the British military mission and supplies, while the Greek morale would be immeasurably heightened if Britain were once more an ally.

In other words the Greeks could never have obtained a foothold upon Turkish territory, where they have no right, unless the British had supported them by active military means. And we threaten to resume that unjust support, although a commission of inquiry has, this minute, brought a clear report of Greek iniquities, unless the patriotic Turks do what we wish. In other words we do not care how we befoul ourselves if only we can attain the object which we have in view, which is to make you understand that we are masters of the world, and so must be obeyed. It is a deplorable and shameful thing, this exhibition of debased mentality before the Oriental world which still retains its high ideals and its belief in God. And what a line of argument to take with men who, whatever their shortcomings may be, are most gallant gentlemen! The whole incident shows the total lack of objectivity in those who have control of British Oriental policy.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA LOAN.

The terms of the new loan floated by the Government of India make instructive reading and constitute a tempting investment. But for the unduly, inexplicably and unjustifiably generous terms granted to the British investor in the 7 per cent. sterling loan, the investing public would have welcomed it with open arms, and the comparison makes the terms of the new loan still more unfavourable, in view of para 12 of the notification, under which subscriptions can be received by the branch office of the Imperial Bank in England "on payment in sterling of the nominal value of the Bonds applied for *at the rate for telegraphic transfers on Calcutta on the date of payment.*" Apart from the invidious fact that the present loan has been amply notified in advance in England, while the corresponding sterling loan was not at all advertised or notified in this country, thereby giving excellent opportunities for profitable investment to English investors at the same time that similar opportunities were withheld from Indians—this para is open to the objection on the ground that it permits English investing public to make the most of the present unfortunate exchange situation between Britain and this country. We do not quite understand what the Finance Department means by the phrase "at the rate for Telegraphic Transfers on Calcutta on the date of payment." The only rate which the Government of India can officially, honestly recognise is that of the ten-rupee-per-pound rate. But we cannot imagine British investors or their bankers accepting such an interpretation. If, as it appears not unlikely, the clause in question refers to the current market rate, then the only comment we feel called upon to make is that the Government have by this notification buried their legislation of September last.

The loan is without limit. We take it that it has been floated to take up unfunded debt of the Government of India falling due shortly. It is a recognised and not illigitimate expedient to take up old debt and substitute new debt instead. When the Government were borrowing for wasteful ends in wartime, it was impossible to protest against the economic waste involved in borrowing such small sums as India could raise and as would carry on the war hardly even for a week. But, even during those trying days, shrewd longheaded financiers augured an evil future from the mad race for subscriptions to war loans. But to-day, in the third year after the armistice, it is pitiful to find the Government of India driven to borrow at 6 per cent. free of Income Tax—not for any definitely productive purpose—but merely to take up an old debt of 5½ per cent. However much we may welcome the terms of this Loan from the stand-point of the investor, we cannot but protest against a financial system which cannot right itself after three years of normal peaceful years, which will not boldly face the evil and take radical, immediate and effective remedies to stop the unpardonable waste involved in such reckless financiering. We cannot expect anything from financial "experts" of the Hailey brand. Even Lord Reading's great reputation as a financier will suffer if he acquiesces in such miserable expedients to put off an evil day. But the truth is from no Government which is lacking in national sympathy which is not really popular—in fact never without Swaraj—can we expect any remedy for the long standing and deep seated evils of the Indian Financial system.

BANK OF BOMBAY CASE.

Several correspondents have written to us asking what has happened to the Bank of Bombay fraud case. The case against Mr. Khusru N. Banaji came for hearing two or three times and was then postponed, but nothing further has been heard about it. It is several months now and the C.I.D. authorities owe an explanation to the public as to why this case is not being proceeded with. There were ominous rumours in the city even then and doubts were expressed how such a thing could happen in a Bank whose working, we are told, is permeated through and through with the traditional "British character" by means of a large staff of Europeans. The amount involved was something like Rs. 17 lakhs, and the accused, Mr. Banaji, is still at large. Has the case been compounded? It is impossible that a criminal case can be hushed up in this manner for fear of further disclosures. Surely, there must be some explanation and unless the authorities take the public into their confidence the latter cannot help drawing their own conclusions in this matter which will surely not be to the credit of the Bank's administration. If Mr. Banaji is innocent, he must compel the authorities to give him justice. At any rate things cannot be left where they are at present. A remand does not mean postponement till eternity! Justice must be stern and justice must be prompt.

Notes of the Day.

Casus Belli.

The "Times of India," in a leading article yesterday, assumes a grandmotherly tone to warn us that though everybody sympathised with the feeling of the Indian Muslims for the Turkish nationalists, the latter have now really gone too far. Our contemporary mourns the fact that they actually executed one of our spies the other day, and have had the execrable taste to scoff at the "great concessions" which we made upon the ground that these fall short of the most elementary justice and of our own solemn promises. Worst of all, the "Times of India" now declares them to be Young Turks. It makes us shudder remembering how the "Young Turks" of pre-war days were deliberately tortured into madness by "Great Britain and her Allies." We have no knowledge of Mustafa Saghir whom the British seem anxious to set up as a new Nurse Cavell. But we do remember words of authority which were heard through the telephone at an English newspaper office directly after the Belgian affair: "Pile on Nurse Cavell for recruiting purposes." Mustafa Saghir is quite incapable of obtaining a single recruit in India or elsewhere, so we regard him as a casus belli—not a very fine one but the best obtainable—with the Angora "extremists." Lloyd George is, we understand, under obligations to the Greeks, and even the report of the inquiry commission as to their atrocious conduct cannot keep him from returning to them at the first occasion. They are "Christian" and "European" you see, so it doesn't matter how many Muslims they may torture and put to death.

The Folly of Being Wise.

Our morning contemporary has indulged in a cheap gibe at the "Non-Cooperation agitators" in connection with the Assam Labour exodus, attempting to prove that the object of the "agitators" is to "starve the English" in the Tea districts. In support of the theory it quotes from the presidential speech of Mr. Acharjar at the Nagpur Congress, but we think that rather than on the citation of an obscure passage, the accuracy of which is doubtful, our contemporary should have relied on the testimony of a disinterested person like the Bishop of Assam, whom Anglo-Indian circles accept as their authority when it suits their book to do so. Him our contemporary thus dismisses lightly, "We can hardly question *"the judgment of one who knows the local conditions so well* (italics ours), "but at the same time it is beyond question that the exodus has been to a great extent managed by Non-Cooperation agitators and that they are much to blame for much of the disaster which has arisen among the stranded and cholera-stricken coolies." The value of this pontifical pronouncement by the incorrigible "old woman of Bori Bunder" is very much discounted by the emphatic declaration of "one who knows the local conditions so well." The Bishop of Assam in a letter to the "Englishman", after "testifying to the excellent conditions in which labour has in the past lived on the tea gardens", has declared that the exodus is to a large extent economic. Says the Bishop:—

> I would like to speak from an experience of six years among Assam Tea Planters of the excellent conditions under which their labour has lived in the past, but I have reason to think that the slump in the tea industry has been in the case of the Sylhet district whence these coolies came, a large contributory cause and I know how heavily the gardens have been hit financially, so that some have closed throwing labourers out of work, others have had to reduce their labour price, and others again have probably been unable to meet the just demands for increased wages to meet the higher cost of living which the "Assam Valley" has given in every case. I think therefore that this exodus is to a large extent economical and even where coolies have left good wages and good conditions through being misled who will not say that they have not suffered bitterly for their folly? And who would be so hard-hearted as not to help them on their way?"

The "Bengalee's" View.

The above unbiassed statement should set people thinking furiously as to the real bearings of the matter. Even the "Bengalee" which has never missed an opportunity of mud-flinging at N.C.O., has nothing to say about "Non-Cooperation agitators" in this case." It writes: "As to the real cause of the exodus, the Moderates are quite reluctant to paint their opponents blacker than they are, and swallow the absurd suggestion (made by the "Englishman" and others of its ilk) that the non-cooperators had really any control over the garden coolies and had any effective hand in the matter of their exodus. . . . *We still think that the cause of the exodus is more economic than political.*" (Our italics.) It is easy to understand the anxiety of the Anglo-Indian press to damn the non-cooperators over the exodus. If once they succeed in clouding the issue, they will have effectively screened the tea planters against charges of ill-treating the "coolies" or even painted them as so many sweet-tempered souls,—*pace* Mr. Reed who would shoot a buck at 10 p.m. at night!—whose sole concern was not to make handsome profits, but protect and safeguard the interests of the poor, ignorant "coolies." At the same time, there is another reason, which should be quite obvious to ordinary thinking men, and that is to minimise the responsibility of Government in the disaster that overtook the tea garden "coolies."

"Victory" for Lord Reading!

Commenting on some points in the presidential address of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel at the Gujarat Political Conference, "New India" has, in its usual vein, declared that the "Simla interviews,' far from being futile, have resulted in a victory for H. E. Lord Reading. And the victory itself consists in Mr. Gandhi having been induced to secure an "apology" from the Ali brothers If Lord Reading were to regard the statement of the Ali brothers induced by Mr. Gandhi, as a personal victory over the non-co-operators, we have nothing to say. Those who have not their vision impaired regard the statement as the best vindication of Gandhi's leadership and also an unquestionable proof of the loyalty and devotion of the Ali brothers to their and the Nation's leader. In that sense—and that is much more important—the victory belongs to Mr. Gandhi, who, in this as in other cases, has scored over both the Viceroy and the system which he has come to uphold in this country. It is not surprising that "New India" and other papers of its mentality should try to distort truth with a view to bolster up the prestige of the bureaucracy. But who in these days will think that the game itself is worth the candle?

Mr. Thompson's "Preference"!

We have already condemned the preference shown to Mr. J. P. Thompson of Martial Law fame by raising him up the official ladder and placing him in the Political Department of the Government of India. That was not what the people bargained for. They did not wish that he should be removed from a place, where at best his mischievous propensities were provincialised, to an all-India position where such propensities would find more extensive play and might do greater harm to the country and the people. The arrangement is admittedly the favourite "device of the bureaucracy in India," and no one out of Bedlam will be disposed to look upon it favourably. And yet, there are Moderate organs like the "Citizen," which think that "any regret that may be felt at the Preference (shown by Lord Reading) is counterbalanced by the anxiety shown to assuage public feeling", and which hope that "Mr. Thompson may reform." But that is hoping against hope.

The Telephone!

The shareholders of their own accord are bound to attend in large numbers the meeting of the Bombay Telephone Company to be held on Thursday. Several correspondents have urged the necessity of bringing their numerous grievances against the management to the notice of those concerned. The mis-management has gone beyond the ordinary stage of the merely scandalous. In many offices the telephone is more an ornament than an instrument of utility. A practising physician, we are informed, had for twenty days his phone out of order despite the most urgent and repeated applications to the central authorities for repairs. It eventually turned out that the centre of evil was the operators who had in a manner conspired to defy the medical gentleman. Another gentleman, who had to remove from one premises into another, approached the Telephone Company with a request on the 2nd of April to give him the telephonic facilities at his changed address. He sent more than three reminders and personally saw the Manager more than three times and to the date of writing without result. And these are not by any means isolated instances of the disregard for public convenience displayed by the Company whose attitude towards the public has been for months now that of cavalier non-chalance bordering on contempt. That the Company has been working under great difficulties owing to shortage of materials has, of course, to be admitted. But these difficulties cannot entirely justify the present unsatisfactory state of things.

FINANCIAL ANXIETIES OF HOSPITALS.

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 2.

The financial anxieties of hospitals already experienced by several of the most important institutions are likely to be somewhat diminished if the recommendations of the Committee of Investigation, presided over by Lord Cave, are adopted It is forecasted that the Committee will propose that Parliament should grant a million sterling during the current year for distribution as occasion demands by the suggested Central Body, designated "Hospitals Commission." Other recommendations will be deduction of income-tax in respect to the employers' contributions to hospitals and remission of death duties on legacies made to hospitals. It is stated that the Committee will favour retention of the voluntary principle, which the hospitals strongly desire, instead of public maintenance entailing enormous outlay. It is mentioned that while the income of hospitals has increased 67 per cent. since before the war, the expenditure has increased 150 per cent. The idea has been formulated that the expenditure can be reduced by co-operative buying. It is proposed that the Hospital Commission should be a semi-Government body.

ENVER PASHA IN BERLIN.

THE OBJECT OF HIS VISIT

WANTS ENGINEERS TO ORGANISE AFGHAN FORCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, June 1.
Recd. 1-45 p.m. June 6.

The "Morning Post" reports from a reliable source that Enver Pasha has returned to Berlin from Moscow accompanied by Bedri Bey formerly Chief of Police in Constantinople. Bedri Bey went direct from Kabul with letters from Djemal Pasha, who was largely responsible for negotiating the Turco-Afghan Treaty. The object of the visit to Berlin is apparently to buy ammunition and engage the services of engineers to manufacture munitions at Kabul. Enver Pasha hopes to get the services of the unemployed German engineers and ex-soldiers to help in organising and equipping the Afghan forces. It is understood that Djemal Pasha already has fortyone Turkish officers thus engaged at Kabul.

ANGORA GOVERNMENT.

EXTREMISTS IN THE ASCENDANT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, June 1.
Recd. 1 p.m. June 6.

Replying to Major Gore Mr. Harmsworth stated that the latest news was that the Extremists were in the ascendant in the Angora Government which was in close touch with the Russian Soviet Government, but he had no information showing that the hanging of the British Indian was due to Russian representations.

NEUTRALITY OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

PORTE'S SUGGESTION FOR REMOVAL OF GREEK TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, June 1.
Recd. 1 p.m. June 6.

A Constantinople message states that acknowledging the proclamations of neutrality of Constantinople, the Porte has suggested that the allied High Commissioner should remove the Greek troops from the capital and the Greek transports through the Dardanelles is a breach of neutrality.

GENERAL AMNESTY TO POLIITCAL OFFENDERS

PROCLAMATION IN MESPOT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 1.
Recd. 1-45 p.m. June 6.

The High Commissioner of Mesopotamia has been authorised to proclaim general amnesty to the political offenders concerned in the 1920 rising except the paid servants of the administration, who will be dealt with individually and some nineteen persons at present fugitives who are believed to have been responsible for th commission and abetment of heinous crimes.

SITUATION IN ASIA MINOR.

IMPORTANT BRITISH DECISIONS FORESHADOWED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, June 1.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 6.

Certain immediate British decision with regard to Asia Minor are foreshadowed by the "Daily Telegraph's" diplomatic correspondent following upon the conference of certain Cabinet members, diplomatic naval and military experts who were yesterday engaged upon the survey of the various aspects of the situation in its latest phase. The correspondent mentions that British and Greek reports on the situation in Asia Minor were studied. He declares that Mr. Churchills' testimony as an outcome of his recent tour in the Middle East is carrying great weight and his original outlook on the Turkish problem has been conspicuously transformed. The correspondent points out that the decisions indicated are only preliminary pending consultation, with the Allies, who are interested in an eastern settlement but Britain will be on solid ground legally and morally in reverting to the policy more strictly in accord with the Treaty of Sevres than that elaborated in the recent London Conference.

WANTED KUT RECORDS.

OFFICIAL HISTORIAN'S APPEAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, June 1.
Recd. 1-45 p.m. June 6.

Owing to destruction at Kut of all records belonging to General Townshend's force, the official historian is appealing for assistance of officers and others possessing private records regarding the operations from the date of the battle in September, 1915 to the surrender in April 1916 or any people capable of assisting by memory.

MIDDLE EAST STATEMENT POSTPONED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 1.
Recd. 1 p.m. June 6.

Mr. Churchill has postponed his Middle East statement in the House of Commons in consequence of the Government's lacking the necessary information from Mesopotamia on which to base the estimates.

SEQUEL TO ASSAULT ON A WHITE GIRL.

COLLISION BETWEEN ARMED WHITES AND BLACKS.

STEADY FIRE ON THE NEGROES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, June 1.
Recd. 11 a.m., June 6.

A message from Tulsa (Oklahoma) states that the arrest of a negro on the charge of assaulting a white girl, led to a collision between the armed whites and the blacks, in which one negro was killed, and two whites and three negroes injured. Subsequently seventy motorcars, filled with armed whites, encircled the negro quarter and assisted by half a dozen aeroplanes, hovering overhead, kept up steady fire on the negroes. The firing still continues and the negroes are replying dispiritedly.

It is reported that the deathroll is now fifteen. The Governor has ordered troops to assist the police in quelling the disorders.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 1.

Tulsa (Oklahoma).—The Governor has declared Martial Law. Disturbances are subsiding, but many blocks in the Negro quarter are aflame. The death-roll is estimated at 75.

LAND MINE EXPLODED BY SINN FEIN,

SIX BRITISH SOLDIERS KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 1.
Recd. 11 a.m., June 6.

The rebels yesterday exploded by electricity a land mine under a party of the Hampshires, marching with their band near Youghal, County Cork. Six soldiers were killed and twenty-one wounded.

A DRAMATIC SCENE IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 2.

A dramatic scene took place in the House of Commons when Sir Hamar Greenwood read a touching letter of farewell to his wife from Major Compton-Smith, which was written within an hour of his murder by the Sinn Feiners as a reprisal for the execution of Sinn Feiners in Cork, on April 28th. The letter declared that the writer would die like an Englishman and soldier and expressed the tenderest love for his wife and infant daughter. He bequeathed a watch to the officer who was executing him, because he believed that he was a gentleman carrying out what he sincerely believed to be his duty.

CRISIS IN AUSTRIA.

CABINET RESIGNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, June 1.
Recd. 11 a.m., June 6.

A Vienna message states that the Austrian Cabinet has resigned.

WHAT PRECIPITATED RESIGNATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 2.

Vienna.—The Cabinet is temporarily carrying on. It resigned owing to the decision of the Styrian Diet to hold a plebiscite on July 3rd on the question of Union with Germany.

WASHINGTON'S BUST UNVEILED IN ST. PAUL'S.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S MESSAGE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 31.

On the occasion of the unveiling of the bust of George Washington, a gift of the American citizens, in the crypt of Saint Paul's a message was read from President Harding hoping that this and similar gifts to the Liverpool Townhall and Sulgrave Manor would be regarded as testifying to a new and long established friendship for the British nation and may inspire continual reciprocation of that sentiment by the British people by recalling the common inheritance in language, institutions, customs and sympathies.

DEMOBILISABLE OFFICERS,

STEPS BEING TAKEN FOR REPATRIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, June 1.
Recd. 1-45 p.m. June 6.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr Rupert Gwynne Mr. Montagu stated that he has already communicated with the Government of India with regard to the delay in repatriating the demobilisable officers. Steps have been taken to secure every available berth in private steamers for these officers. He is now enquiring from the Government of India with regard to the conditions at the Deolali Camp.

FLAG OF OLD ENGLAND

INDIA AND CO-OPERATION.

"ROOM FOR GREATER SPIRIT OF COMRADESHIP"

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 1.

At the fourteenth Calcutta dinner at Hotel Cecil Mr. J. E. Shorrock declared that they of Bengal were optimists whose endeavours to fight Bolshevism or any other form of rotten idealism were spurred by the realisation that true social progress was impossible without material prosperity, law and order.

Sir Arthur Lawley, who was the guest of the evening, declared that India was bound to go backwards or forwards. For a century there had been cooperation with Britain as the predominant partner, and her work had been a great and splendid success the secret of which was cooperation with the people. This was also going to be the secret of future constitutional reforms, which were inevitable and which had made an excellent beginning. In the political world they were striving to achieve a more equal and more real partnership than in the social world. There was room for greater spirit of comradeship in all ranks of Indians and Europeans. He was confident that under the changed conditions the flag of Old England in Calcutta would be held aloft high and undefiled in the future as in the glorious past.

GOVT. OF INDIA ACT TO BE APPLIED TO BURMA.

RECOMMENDATION BY JOINT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, June 1.
Recd. 1-45 p.m. June 6.

The second report of the Standing Joint Committee on Indian affairs recommends that the Government of India Act be applied to Burma and necessary legislation passed without delay.

NANKANA SAHIB TRAGEDY.

NO POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

GOVT. OFFICIALS' COMPLICITY DENIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 1.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., June 6.

In the House of Lords replying to Lord Sydenham, Lord Lytton emphasised that the recent disturbance at Nankhana Sahib had no political significance. The Government were in no way concerned with the matter except to restore order and take steps to prevent further bloodshed. The suggestion that Government officials had any complicity was a mischievous libel.

SIKH GURUDWAR BILL

GOVT. EXPLAINS POSTPONEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, June 6.

The Punjab Government in the course of a long communique details the result of their further consideration of the Sikh Gurudwara and Shrines Bill. The main objects of the Bill, which even the reforming party among the Sikhs had in view, were provision of rapid and effectual means for proper expenditure of income of shrines and safeguarding their property and exclusion of Mahants and other incumbents unfitted by character or conduct for the post which they held. While the recent discussions in the Council and elsewhere have shown widespread desire of all classes to support Government and the reforming party in attainment of these objects unfortunately the main feature of the Bill entailed appointment of a Board of Commissioners, the constitution of which could not satisfy all parties concerned. While,

DO YOU WANT SWARAJ?

JOIN THE CONGRESS!

GIVE WHAT YOU CAN TO TILAK FUND!

HAVE A CHARKA IN YOUR HOUSE!

BURMA OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL INCREASED TO THREE MILLIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, June 1.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 6.

A meeting of the Burma Oil Company in Glasgow to-day unanimously passed a resolution increasing the capital to three million eight per cent. preference pound shares after the Chairman had explained that this was necessary in order to complete the new tonnage, provide probable expenditure for further development of Assam oils, the improvement of Rangoon refineries and the participation of the Tata Iron and Steel Company in a joint company for manufacture of tinplates in India.

MR. TAGORE IN BERLIN

TO LECTURE ON "THE SOUL OF INDIA."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 1.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., June 6.

Mr. Tagore has arrived in Berlin where he will lecture on "The Soul of India."

TRIAL OF GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 31.

Berlin.—It is announced that the prosecution at Leipzig of Karl Neumann, Submarine Commander who is charged with sinking the hospitalship Dover Castle, has been abandoned as the preliminary examination has established his complete innocence. The trial of Robert Neumann, a sentry working in the camp at the Chemical Factory at Pommernsdorf near Stettin, opened to-day. He is charged with ill-treatment of prisoners. The real culprit is Sergeant-Major Trinke who has disappeared, but is believed to be in Poland. Trinke specially selected Neumann to execute his orders,

therefore no attempt at taking forcible possession of a shrine or its property can be tolerated, it is believed a great deal can be attained in way of reform where needed by persuasion and legitimate pressure of public opinion without resorting to existing or special legislation. If any individual Sikh or Sikh committee or association find good grounds for reform of any specified institutions the result will in many cases be attained as has already in some cases have been attained by personal and peaceful discussion with managers of such institutions and Government in such cases will be glad to afford help in way of reference to records etc. But in cases where settlement cannot be reached on those lines recourse can always be had to existing law embodied in Code of Civil Procedure Section 92 and 94 and the Charitable and Religious Trusts Act XIV of 1921 sections 3, 8 and 16 which goes a considerable way towards achieving the objects in question.

Broadly speaking, any two or more Sikhs can, after obtaining the Deputy Commissioner's consent, apply to the District Judge's Court for a decree for preparation of accounts and allocation of property, for removal of a Mahant or other trustees and appointment of a new incumbent and for settlement of a scheme for future management of shrine whether by a committee or otherwise. Any Sikh can apply to a civil court for information regarding management of a shrine and for examination and audit of its account. The expenses and delay attendent on such cases will be minimised. High Court is about to issue order requiring priority to given to suits under section 92 Civil Procedure Code and petitions under Charitable and Religious Trusts Act of 1920. With these arrangements in force, the Sikh community can make use of the existing law for effect reforms in the Gurdwaras. While recognising that the existing law leaves certain matters to the discretion of court which the reforming party wish to see disposed, it is assured that if any suitable modifications of non-contentious character can be made necessary legislation will be introduced. Government think that the other objects of a subsidiary nature which the reform party has in view are difficult to be dealt with by any special legislation, but if further legislation is thought necessary for these objects it is open to any Sikh member of the legislative Council to put forward a private bill and, with the approval of the Council, it will receive sympathetic attention of Government.

FINED RS. 200 FOR WEARING GANDHI CAP.

NATIONALIST WORKER DEFIES MAGISTRATE.

SENSATIONAL TRIAL AT BIJAPUR.

The Secretary District Congress Committee, Bijapur wires under date June 6:—

Mr. Hanamantro Kowjalgi B.A., LL.B., a prominent Non-Cooperator is prosecuted by the District Magistrate. Mr. Henderson under section 108 Cr. P. Code. In the course of the trial accused appeared with a Gandhi cap. On being asked to take it off accused refused. The Magistrate fined him Rs. 200, or in default one month's simple imprisonment for contempt of court. It is likely that the accused will be subjected to a repetition of contempt proceedings during the course of the principal trial. Great excitement prevails.

FINE REPEATED WITH NO EFFECT.

Mr. Kowjalgi was asked to go out for an hour. After one hour he reentered with the Gandhi cap. was again fined Rs. 200 for wearing the cap again. He was to go out for half an hour. The Magistrate warned him not to come with the cap, adding that if he did so he would be sent to a magistrate to be imprisoned for six months. Mr. Kowjalgi reentered with the cap and was sent to Mr. Hiremath to be tried under section 228 I.P.C. While sending him the District Magistrate directed Mr. Kowjalgi to appear before him at 5 p.m. to-morrow unless he was sent to jail by Mr. Hiremath.

The prosecution of two young boys for picquetting has been taken up by him. The trial is fixed for to-morrow. Great excitement prevails and public meetings are to be held this evening.

DR. PARANJPYE'S CASE.

MR. KHAPARDE TO DEFEND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)
AKOLA, June 4.

In Dr. Paranjpye's case, examination-in-chief of Mr. M. L. Deshmukh, Circle Inspector, was finished yesterday. The witness put forward as evidence the notes he had taken of the three speeches delivered by Dr. Paranjpye at Kurum, Kanzar and Hirhur.

The cross-examination will commence on Monday. The Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde and Barrister Abhyanker of Nagpur are expected here to defend the accused.

NATIONAL WORKERS CONVICTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CALCUTTA, June 6.

Mr. A. Black, Joint Magistrate of Kurseong in the Darjeeling District, has delivered judgment in the case in which one E. School and one Babu Nripendra Nath Ghose were charged with having intimidated one Bahadur Lama, who refused to join the local Congress Committee, to subscribe to its funds, and to incite workmen under him to strike. The Court convicted both the accused and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 200 each, or in default, two months' imprisonment; and further ordered them to execute bonds with one surety to keep peace for six months. Stay of execution was granted.

CONGRESS PROPAGANDA WORK.

TOUR OF ALIGARH STUDENTS

(From a Correspondent)
JUBBULPORE, May 28.

Mr. Tajuddin with the Aligarh propagandist students after leaving Khurai reached same night Bina and was received at the station by leading workers. He addressed in the night a Kisan Sabha in the village of Ettawa. Before he reached the meeting the Kisans had resolved not to pay taxes owing to scarcity. Mr. Tajuddin in his speech referred to their resolve, but appealed to them to reconsider it as the country has not decided for suspension of taxes. He explained the hardship they will have to undergo as well as suffering resulting from its execution. He made appeals for the Swaraj and Khilafat funds. The meeting was purely composed of Kisans and it was a sight to see thousands of Kisans sitting orderly and taking such keen interest in welfare of the country. The same night another meeting was held on the railway station composed of Mussalim railway servants and funds for the Smyrna relief were collected. The deputation left the same night on route for Bhusaval. Mr. Tajuddin with a few sudents stopped at Bhopal while the other half stopped at Hoshangabad.

NAVY APPROPRIATION BILL.

PASSED IN U. S. SENATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, June 1.
Recd. 1-45 p.m. June 6.

A Washington message says that the Senate has passed the Navy Appropriation Bill amounting to 494 million dollars.

REICHSBANK TO BUY GOLD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, June 1.
Recd. 11 a.m., June 6.

A Berlin message says that in connection with the Allied ultimatum, the Reichsbank announces the intention to buy gold coin and gold bars. A statement issued by the Bank says that they will have to pay 260 marks for a twenty mark piece, and 37,000 marks for a kilogram of fine gold.

TILAK SWARAJ FUND

A NOTABLE SACRIFICE.

DR C. MANILAL GIVES AWAY ALL HIS PROPERTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BROACH, June 5.

From a reliable source it is understood that Dr. Chandoolal Manilal has given away all his property to the Tilak Swaraj Fund, and 15 to 20 big well-to-do Shethias of Broach have firmly decided to pay their one month's average income to the above fund.

BROACH DIST. TO CONTRIBUTE RS. 50,000

(Associated Press.)
BROACH, June 5.

Out of the ten lakhs which Gujarat has to contribute for the Tilak Swaraj Fund, the Broach District, including the surrounding Indian States, has to contribute Rs. 50,000. During the trips which Mr. Gandhi had towards Ankleshwar and Jamusar sides, he received for the Tilak Swaraj Fund Rs. 4,000.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES OF GUZRAT.

SECRETARIES' JUNIOR TRAINING CLASS.

A Junior Training Class for Secretaries of Co-operative Societies of Gujarat was held at Surat during the week ending the 31st May, 1921, under the auspices of the Broach Branch of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute. Thirty-four persons, including two Assistant Honorary Organizers and three Chairmen, attended the Class. Lectures were delivered on Elementary Accountancy, Co-operative Law, various aspects of Co-operative Movement and cognate subjects.

Candidates were taken to the Surat District Union, Surat Co-operative Stores, Rander Co-operative Credit Society, Surat Agricultural Farm, and certain other places of interest. An examination was held on the last day and a parting meeting held in the evening, Mr. D. A. Shah, M.A., LL.B., presiding. Short speeches, suitable to the occasion, were delivered by Messrs. V. C. Jadav, and D. L. Umarwadia and one of the Secretaries.

The meeting terminated with a few remarks from the chair and light refreshments.

ALLIED THREAT TO GERMANY.

VILLAGES IN INDUSTRIAL REGION TO BE EVACUATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 2.

Paris.—A telegram from Oppeln states that in spite of the Allied High Commissions notification that the Allied troops would be quartered in a district separate from the Germans and Poles. The German General has launched an attack in the direction of Gross Strehlitz and has captured the villages of Kalinowitz, Kalinoff and Kosniontaw. The Commission has ordered Hiefer to stop fighting or otherwise the Allied troops will evacuate the German villages in the industrial region.

IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR'S POLICY.

"RECONSTRUCTION AND RECONCILIATION."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 2.

Berlin.—Reconstruction and reconciliation were outlined as the policy of Herr Wirth, the Imperial Chancellor, in a speech in the Reichstag. He said that Government intended to fulfil its obligations and gave instances of observance of time limits in the Ultimatum. Herr Wirth tactfully acknowledged Bavaria's decision to abandon her recalcitrant attitude with regard to disarmament and pointed out that Germany was liable to pay three and a quarter milliards of Gold Marks is 1921 export trade equalled that of the last year. Herr Wirth foreshadowed representations with the object of reduction of percentage of levy on exports and referred to prospects of various new taxes.

He criticised the French policy, as manifested by the application of the recent sanctions, as calculated to undermine the democratic spirit of Germany. Herr Wirth hoped that Britain and her Allies would give Germany a fair chance not to increase her existing difficulties.

NO DISARMAMENT CONCESSION TO BAVARIA.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S REPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, June 1.
Recd. 11 a.m., June 6.

Reuter learns that the British Government has informed Bavaria that no disarmament concession is possible. Bavaria must toe the line in the same way as Germany, as fulfilment of the ultimatum is the only way of avoiding serious consequences both for Bavaria and Germany.

"PRESERVE THE COW!"

THE NATION'S DUTY.

TO SAVE ITSELF FROM EXTERMINATION.

Under the auspices of the Kamdhenu Dudhalaya Company of Baroda a public meeting was held yesterday at Madhava Baug, when Sri Jagadguru Bharat Krishna Tirtha Swami of Sharda Pitha delivered a lecture on 'The Importance of Cow Protection in the National Activities" in the presence of a large audience.

DEPLORABLE AND SHAMEFUL!

Mr. Chaganlal P. Nanavatty said they would find, if they searched in their hearts, that they had not done their duty to the cow. In this land which was the birthplace of Lord Budha, in this land where Sri Krishna had taken up the duties of a cowherd, at the present time hundreds of thousands of cows were consumed for food! Was it not deplorable and did it not reflect shame on them? Since they had taken to cow protection the prices of milk and ghee had gone down, and that was a tangible result of their propaganda and work. By means of their propaganda they had dissuaded many municipalities not to allow cows to be killed in their abattoirs. He hoped that the noble example would be followed by every municipality in this land. So long as they killed cows in this land, where they were worshipped, India would never flourish. Fortunately, however, there has been perfect friendship now between Hindus and Mahomedans, and he had not the least doubt that their object of preserving the cow would be successful. He was sorry that the company which had been started in Bombay for the preservation of cows had not yet done much work. Their country would never rise in the scale of nations, and would never reach to its full height, unless and until they preserved the cow which was the very backbone of their staple industry, agriculture.

THE FALL OF THE NATION.

The Jagadguru then said it was an insult to hold meetings for the protection of cows in this land of Sri Krishna where the Lord himself was not ashamed to be a cowherd. Krishna had led the life of a shepherd and had danced amid Gopis, who were also shepherdesses. The great prophets of all religions were not ashamed to lead pastoral lives in their early days, like Krishna. Christ had lived like that and so had Mahomed. Indians had, however, fallen so low now, so deep down in abysmal ignorance and sin, that they looked down upon pastoral profession, and the result was seen not from the theological or spiritual standpoint alone. It was the economic ruin of the country. Indians found that on account of their failure to protect the cow, their Mother according to their religion, they had brought the country into its present deplorable condition, in which the people were dying in large numbers, and those who did not die lived like skeletons and lead unhealthy lives not worth living, just because of the deficiency and the absolute absence of the products of cow such as milk, ghee etc. The result was that India had gone down and deteriorated physically. They ought to be ashamed to call themselves descendants of the great men, from whom they claimed their descent. That was the position to which they had come. If they understood the ancient Indian view, they would find that the cow was placed above everything else. A cow was placed even above a Brahmin, and a king was called the protector of cows and Brahmins. Their Puranas were full of beautiful, ennoblirig stories about the greatness of the cow. The great King Dilip had offered his own body to a lion in exchange for a cow, which he had caught hold of. But, what did they find now? That they had failed to protect the cow and come down in the scale of nations!

THE ECONOMIC ASPECT.

Discussing the question from the economic standpoint, the Swamiji said formerly the wealth of a nation was counted by the number of cows it possessed, and until they took up the question carefully, earnestly, with the sense that it was a religious necessity, it was not possible to conserve the strength of the nation. They had gone down so much in the scale of nations that it was not possible for them to go down any lower, and the only thing that was left to them now was utter extermination. If they desired to avoid that it behoved Indians to put themselves earnestly, and honestly at the back of the movement, not with the idea that they were patronising or protesting the cow—because the word cow protection was revolting to him—for the cow protected them. Who were they to protect the cow? They were dependent all their lives on the milk of the cow for their sustenance. The word "protection" ought, therefore, be omitted. In order that Indians might live, in order that India might live, in order that this land of Sri Krishna might continue its name in the world, let the Indians organise themselves and protect and preserve the cow and let them see that the products of the cow were enjoyed by the people of India.

THE MOSLEMS' POSITION.

The All-India Moslem League at the meeting held at Amritsar had passed a resolution protecting the cow and with the cooperation of their Mahomedan brethren which had been so happily brought about by Mahatma Gandhi, it was possible for them to achieve the object they all had in view. Moslem religion did not order the killing of cows, while the Hindu religion absolutely prohibited it. In fact, both the religions were not opposed to each other. The one was neutral, and the other prohibited slaughter and their reconciliation was possible. There might be some people under the impression that Moslems had given up their opposition to Hindus, in the matter of cows, for political reasons. That was a low impression, and he wished to place before them the fact that long before those considerations came into India, long before the Khilafat question came before the world, the late Amir of Afghanistan when he came into India, appeaed to the Moslems to respect the feelings of Hindus with regard to cows and abstain from slaughter. Their Puranas again told them that the Moslems (Yavanas) came into this world for the protection of cows.

The Swamiji in most severe terms then condemned the practice of giving gifts, to poor Bramhans, of cows which they could not feed and protect and which, consequently were sold and killed. He said that the giver of such a gift instead of doing a good act participated in the sin of slaughter, as he gifted away the cow, knowing all that would happen subsequently. He earnestly appealed to all irrespective of religion to protect the cow if not for its sake but for the sake of this sacred land. (Cheers).

A SCURRILOUS "DOCUMENT."

Referring to the scurrilous document distributed at the meeting that he was not the real Shankaracharya of Sharada Pith, he said even as a householder he had thought it a sin to resort to a court of law, and he had many a time allowed judgment to go by default. How much more sinful then was it for an ascetic, a Sanyasin, to go to a law court for the sake of wealth, for the sake of land and honour! He thought he would suffer anything, any calumny, rather than go to a court of law to fight for property and honour and land.

With a vote of thanks the meeting terminated.

INDIA'S FRONTIER PROBLEM

DEPENDS UPON ANGLO-AFGHAN RELATIONS.

LONDON, May 31.

In the House of Lords, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu raised the question of the defence of the North West frontier and strongly advocated extension of railways, construction of roads and increase in motor transport.

Lord Sydenham declared that the real frontier problem lay with Anglo-Afghan relations, which at the present time were unsatisfactory. The responsibility for the frontier, he said, must rest with Britain and not with the new form of Government in India.

LORD CHELMSFORD'S VIEWS.

Lord Chelmsford pointed out that the tribesmen were more formidable than they were a few years ago, because they were now armed with modern guns while the efficiency of Indian troops had desreased owing to the dilution of the Indian Army during the war. The action taken with regard to the Mahsuds had been a salutary warning to other tribes, who now understood that if they misbehaved in the same way as the Mahsuds they would meet with the same fate. Anglo-Afghan discusions would have a very salutary effect as they would let the Afghans know how far we were prepared to go. Lord Chelmsford hoped that we should get something very valuable out of the Mission and considered that it would be most unfortunate if anything were said at the present time to prejudice it or to create misunderstanding. The Government of India owed a great debt to Sir Henry Dobbs, for the wonderful skill with which he had conducted the negotiations up to the present time.

BETTER MILITARY MEASURES.

Lord Lytton replying said that military reasons debarred him from discussing certain points including the mission to Afghanistan, but emphasised that the presence of Lord Chelmsford gave a tremendous advantage to the House. Lord Lytton stated that in view of the failure of certain Militia Corps, the covering force in future would consist of regular troops supplemented by levies and Militia. It was impossible at present to say how long the occupation of the frontier territory would last or the strength with which it would be continued, but the Government of India was determined not to lose the present opportunity of concluding the best and the most enduring settlement devisable with the tribesmen.

The military measures now being taken have the help of a sufficiently strong covering force along the Frontier or a striking force composed of all suitable arms and the military authorities were endeavouring to make the best possible use of modern mechanical appliances. Apart from the Air Force with which India was well equipped, he drew attention to the question of evolving a type of tank suitable to the country and the provision of armoured-car. A very large amount of mechanical transport had been provided. The policy of increasing motor transport continued and roads were being developed as far as financial considerations allowed. Lord Lytton paid a tribute to Lord Montagu's valuable work in India.

BRITISH OFFICERS IN PERSIA.

REPORT OF PROPOSED DISMISSAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 1.
Recd. 1 p.m. June 6.

In the House of Commons replying to Major Ormsby Gore and Sir J. D. Rees Mr. Harmsworth stated that his information did not substantiate the report that the Persian Government proposed to dispense with the services of the British officers and officials employed in Persia under the Anglo-Persian agreement, but the present situation in Teheran was somewhat unstable. He confirmed that the Persian Premier had resigned and the Government appeared temporarily in the hands of a military dictator. He was unable at present to say how far this might be connected with the recent arrival of the Russian Soviet Government emissary in Teheran. The Government were watching the situation with the closest attention.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Territorial Commander of the Western India Territory of the Salvation Army as a member of the Bombay Presidency Charitable Famine Relief Fund Committee vice Commissioner G. D. French, deceased.

THE TATA BANK.

THE OTHER SIDE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Whether the shareholders of the Tata Industrial Bank achieved anything tangible by importing a political atmosphere and a democratic spirit into the business chambers of Navsari Buildings is open to question. If the average man in the street sees much that is commendable in their activities, the sober man of business finds ample materials for condemnation. At the same time some allowance has to be made for the economic ignorance of their spokesmen at the meetings, while a generous measure of tolerance and sympathy are due to those unfortunate investors who were caught in the malastrom of speculation as well as those Indian employees of the bank to whom illiberal treatment is reported to have been meted out.

EUROPEAN VS. INDIAN ELEMENT IN THE BANK.

The shareholders are, therefore, to be congratulated upon asserting themselves by demanding of the Board an explanation for the large number of posts in the higher grades given to Europeans on high salaries from which Indians have been excluded. The Chairman's solemn assurance to investigate the matter with a view to retrench, and to redress grievances was nothing short of a victory for the shareholders. There was the word of a Tata, as good as his bond. Yet they agitated for a definite written undertaking from the management for the removal of the European staff upon the expiry of their indentures. This agitation, if successful, would have been fatal to the progress of the bank. In rejecting out of chagrin the Annual Report by a show of hands they have subscribed to the gospel of Non-Coopeartion and have forfeited the Board's good will so very vital to the good cause they have at heart. Be that as it may, the Board will be none the less solicitous about liberalising the Indian element in the higher grades. Unfortunately, figures are against us. Indian banking is still in its very infancy. Consequently a trained Indian personnel is not available for manning the superior posts. The total number of banks in the United States is nearly 30,000, England 10,000, Japan 6,999, India 400—a number only recently attained. When it is remembered that no less than 350 of these bank branches in the mofussil towns are nothing bigger than the size of pawn shops, each employing at most a dozen men on its staff, it may be pertinently asked: "Where is the field for recruitment of Indian managers and heads of departments? Select any one of the leading London banks. The total annual business handled by the London City and Midlander, The Lloyds is between 300 to 400 million sterling. This is more than the total yearly turnover of all the Indian banks combined, inclusive of The Imperial Bank of India and the branches of the British Exchange Banks. A single big British bank has thus a larger staff of older standing and greater experience than the total bank employees in India. It, therefore, stands to reason that England offers a wider and better field for selection of men for superior banking posts in India. As our banking business expands, as our banking knowledge grows, our banking personnel will improve both in quality and quantity.

In the case of The Tata Bank a substantial incorporation of the European element is justifiable. It has had a very ambitious beginning with a total authorised capital of Rs. 12 crores—a figure constituting a high water mark in the world's history of banking flotations. Moreover, it was an Industrial Bank. To handle complicated business connected with the finances of Indian industries and to specialise in this form of activity capable and experienced heads were indispensable. You cannot compare this bank with The Central Bank of India which in its early years was doing a paltry business on the ordinary banking lines of Rs 30 to 40 lakhs a year and did not require a highly paid European staff. No doubt, this redounds greatly to the credit of Mr. Sorabji Pochkhanavala who has built up a gigantic business from these small beginnings. But his is the only instance you can cite. He is practically the sole survivor of the wreckage of 1913, in which a number of Indian banks and bankers went down. You are giving the Indian case away by quoting this case. Only one man has succeeded by his ability and character, when several Indians have failed. Facts are disagreeable things but have to be faced.

Is it wise to discuss racial questions in bank meetings in an antagonistic spirit? What will the Parsi shareholders who were conspicuous on the opposition benches at the Tata Bank Meetings have to say if some Hindu, Mahomedan, and even European shareholders are to raise a hue and cry against the Parsi monopoly of the headship of the cash department of almost every bank in Bombay?

Then, again, the average lay mind is staggered at the colossal figures of millions on the expenditure side of a big bank concern. This is not the business way of looking at figures which have to be reduced to decimal fractions or per centages on the total business handled and the total profits scored. Much capital is made in the papers on the lakhs and lakhs of rupees of salary bill of The Tata Bank. It would be very interesting to ascertain whether the percentage for this bank on the above basis compares favourably with that of other banking institutions. If not, there is distinct room for retrenchment after allowing a fair margin for the expansive character and unique nature of this bank's business.

THE DIRECTORATE.

You, gentlemen, have been very much irritated over the non-acceptance of your resolution to elect Mr. S. Gazdar as a Director. As there is nothing that can be said against Mr. Gazdar personally and is there even something that can be said in his favour. I will ask you to look at this question from a broader stand point. I take it that it is your intention to have a majority of your nominees of Mr. Gazdar's stamp on the Board, as vacancies occur from year to year. In this connexion let me put Messrs. Suntoke, Dumasia and others two or three partient questions. Supposing there are two investment propositions before you. The nature of the propositions is about very much the same. In one case the majority of the directorate is composed of "popular" men like Messrs. Gazdar of Treacher Company's fame, Dumasia, the journalist and publicist, Noble, who has rendered meritorious services in the affairs of The Bank of Burma; also an undertaking is given by the directors that both the Board and the staff will be exclusively Indian (to my mind a great handicap for the concern). The other company has on its Board men like the Tatas, Currimbhoy, David, Dinshaw who believe in the present condition of Indian industrialism in competent Europeans as heads of departments. Which investment will you prefer? If you are in doubt and were to consult some well-known financiers and brokers on this point which concern will they recommend? May I, sirs, go a step further and put to you another question? Men of means that you are, you may be tempted, some day, to participate actively in the floating of a concern. In such a case to what set of directors will you go in order to enlist their co-operation for its successful flotation, as you can supply only a part of the capital? On the strength of which Board will the public pour in their subscriptions? Herein is some explanation of Mr. Gazdar's name being not accepted although I repeat that not a word can be breathed against men of his type. In the case of big concerns your have to think of emergencies and panics and you have got to have Goliaths of brains and finance on your Board. For the well-ordered progress and development of our mammoth companies you want a body of sound business men gifted with common sense and imagination to grasp economic factors connected with all industries in general and possessing great powers of initiative and execution. Such men are few and far between. That is the reason why here and even in London and New York practically the same names are connected with big industrial projects. Take another name honoured and trusted by every Indian. Yet the promient association of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta with The Central Bank of India did not prevent a run on the bank by Indian depositors. And it was not so much he as his colleagues in business who staved off the crisis. Business is no respector of persons. Business has no gratitude or philanthropy about it.

"NO DEMOCRACY IN BUSINESS."

It is no use, therefore, shouting at the monstrosity of business projects being confined to influential coteries, in this democratic age. It is no use uttering political shibboleths in business meetings. It is no use going against the operation of inexorable economic laws which perpetuate the supremacy of pnutocracy and concentrate groups of business on large scale in a few capable hands. The investing public in England and America is better educated and knows well to hedge itself round these economic laws instead of anthematising the domination of business autocrats. If you, gentlemen, disapprove of the autocratic regime of our businessmen if their names stink in your nostrils, it is up to you to read carefully the Articles and Agreements instead of being a party to their approval at the time of purchases of shares under the all-impelling desire of making money.

Do you, gentlemen, realise the dreadful penalty the unwary investor has to pay for his association with an incompetent directorate and an inexperienced staff? Have you thought of the disaster that will befall your hearths and homes, if in the conduct of your industries, you sacrificed business efficiency to nationalist and political expendiency? Let me quote for your figures from a recent issue of Magazine of Wall Street. In the United States which is the home of advanced industrialism out of 4369 concerns entering business during the last thirty years 62 per cent. of 1827 manufacturing concerns in 213 lines passed away, 51 per cent. of 492 companies in 28 mines succumbed, 59 per cent. of 2,550 retail stores in 10 lines were conquered by business mortality. The failure of only some of these was due to lack of capital, extravagance, and fraud. The bulk of them went under because of business inexperience and ignorance. In these defunct concerns the United States investors lost in the year 1920 no less a sum than Rs. 75 crores (dollars 200,000,000) Turn to the United Kingdom and you will find that in the last sixty years out of a total of 163,000 companies registered with a capital of £8,000 millions there were in existence, to-day, only 66,000 companies with a capital of £3,000 millions. Indian joint stock company statistics similarly show that out of 7,000 registered companies two-thirds have ceased to exist. Judge in this light the achievements of the house of Tatas whose industrial career extending over forty years constitutes an unique record in the history of industrialism. It is associated with concerns whose authorised capital runs into Rs. 50 crores. The paid up face value of the Ordinary Shares is about Rs. 11 crores which have a market value to-day of over Rs. 20 crores. These figures do not do full justice to the firm, as two-thirds of the Ordinary Capital is involved in new concerns and is quoted at par. The premium on share values of the old companies is indeed handsome. The old companies have had their days of difficulty and depression. When the new concerns will have passed the usual stormy probationary period, there is no reason why they should not go the way of their seniors.

INDUSTRIAL INACTIVITY OF THE BANK.

Another criticism that is levelled against The Tata Bank is that it has up to now done little to help and foster Indian industries for which purpose it was originally started. This criticism finds an echo in the words of Sir Ali Imam who told the writer: "We have lent to the Hyderabad branch of The Tata Bank Rs. 30 lakhs at 3 per cent. interest per annum, believing that the bank would make substantial contribution toward the development of industries in Hyderabad State. But we are disappointed." This criticism fails to take into account the abnormal industrial conditions of the present day as well as of the amount of spade work that is necessary in a country where industrialism is as yet, broadly speaking, of the simple type, and where industrial ignorance is at yet a conspicious factor. Industrial plants are, to-day on an inflated basis of values. The directors as trustees of the shareholders' monies have thus to exercise great circumsepection. The advances made for development of industrial concerns have to be locked up for considerable length of time during which deflation may set in and the value of plants may dwindle. Moreover in the present abnormal state of affairs it is difficult to ascertain the kind of industries that will stand the test of normal times. The soundest of propositions become unsound under changing economic conditions. In industrial banking there is always the element of large bad debts over which the bank has to be very careful in the early stages of its career. The Industrial Bank of Japan has had at one time a very severe set back. It is not the principal function of this Industrial Bank to finance the ordinary Indian industries. This work is already done by various other banks. The Tata Bank aims at highly specialised work which cannot be hastily undertaken. In the words of the chairman of the meeting of the bank in 1920, it was started because it was evident that there was need for a very strong organisation of capital that could promote new ventures on a scale sufficiently large to ensure success and that being in a position to command the services of qualified technologists and in consequence able to make complete perliminary investigations it can embark on undertakings beyond the resources of individuals or corporate bodies with limited resources. The outery against the industrial inactivity of this bank was started by men not fit to run industrial concerns of which they were in charge and who thought that they had only to say "Jack Robinson" and the Tata Bank would come to their financial succour.—Yours etc.

S. H. BATLIWALA.

The following is a copy of the letter dated the 2nd June, which Mr. K. K. Suntoke has addressed to the Secretary of the Tata Industrial Bank:—

To the Secretary.

The Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Sir,—Please take notice that at the adjourned meeting of the Bank to be held on Tuesday next 7th instant, I shall request the chairman to bring before the meeting under item No. 6 of the notice of the meeting the resolutions, including the resolutions forwarded with my letter of 29th ult., which I have already forwarded to you, and which were ruled out of order by the Chairman, and also a third resolution which I send herewith.—Yours truly,

(Sd.) K.K. SUNTOKE.

RESOLUTION.

That this meeting of the shareholders of the Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd., invite the Directors to appoint Mr. S. N. Gazdar as an additional director under article 99 of the Bank's Articles of Association.

MALEGAON NON-OFFICIAL ENQUIRY.

COMMITTEE AT WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MALEGAON, June 6.

Messrs. Patel, Kelkar, Jamnadas Mehta, Paranjpye, Ketkar, members of the Malegaon Enquiry Committee, arrived here last evening, accompanied by Messrs. Mahajan and Marathe, Secretaries. The Provincial Congress Committee have issued handbills inviting the public to cooperate with the Committee in its investigations. The Committee visited various places connected with the incidents of the 25th and the 26th last evening. The Committee rooms are situated in Shimpuli Bazar, in the heart of the town. The Committee commenced work this morning, under the chairmanship of Mr. Kelkar. About half a dozen witnesses were examined till the noon.

The proceedings are not open to the public.

SIND NEWS

SINJHORO POLICE TORTURE CASE.

From our Correspondent.

HYDERABAD SIND, June 4.

The police officers and one Zamindar accused in the Sinjhoro police torture case have been committed by the City Magistrate of Hyderabad for trial in the Sessions Court under Sections 355, 354, 320, 330 and 348 of the Indian Penal Code. Liquor shop picket volunteers at Karachi and Sukkur have been beaten by the drinkers and licensees. The beating was suffered without retaliation. The Hyderabad Congress Committee organised a *khaddar* procession last evening followed by a public meeting. The District Magistrate of Sukkur has sanctioned the prosecution of Messrs. Hemandas and Pamanmal under Section 108, I. P. C., for speeches delivered at Ubauro.

ITALIAN TELEGRAMS.

Owing to the Telegraph strike in Italy, all Italian traffic is accepted entirely at sender's risk.

CABLE ITEMS.

A cinema license has been granted to the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Statford-on-Avon in spite of much local opposition.

A Washington message says that a petition has been filed in the Supreme Court for review of the cases of four men including an Indian, Gupta and three German sympathisers who were convicted in Chicago in October 1917 on the charge of preparing a military enterprise against the Government of India.

A Paris message states that the Maharajah of Indore yesterday visited the battle fields and placed flowers on the grave of the son of the late President Roosevelt who fell during the war and was buried in the Department of the Aisne.

His Majesty to-day received Sir George Barnes on his relinquishing the membership of the viceroy's Council.

London, June 2.—Lord Lee, who presented the Chequer's Estate for the use of the English Premiers has now added to his munificence by giving fully equipped farms of 700 acres, including live-stock and also 600 acres of woodland.

B. B. AND C. I. RY. WORKERS.

THREATENED STRIKE AVERTED.

A meeting of the Workshops and Running-shed employees of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, was held last evening, at the open place in front of the Kilchand Mill, Worli, for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken to get their grievances redressed. Mr. Joseph Baptista presided.

The grievances of men of the Running-shed departfent as stated at the meeting are:—

MEN'S GRIEVANCES.

(1) That out of the fourteen months' arrears that had fallen unpaid, the men were given only five months' dues while the rest nine months' arrears were still remaining unpaid

(2) That they used to get a certain amount of money every month as house-allowance, but since a number of huts were built and many of them were asked to live in those huts, their allowances were stopped. But the huts were quite unfit for human habitation.

(3) That the call-boys of their department had to work twelve hours a day, while they were paid for only eight hours.

It was also stated that, having come to know about their discontentment, the Company employed a number of apprentice many of whom are Eurasians to learn the work, with a view to substitute them for the present employees in case they go on strike. They therefore, wanted to give a twenty-four hours' notice to the Agent for favourable hearing of their grievances, in default they were prepared to strike work. They wanted to resort to such a hasty strike, because they thought their cause would be weakened if the apprentices learned work before their strike broke out. They appealed to their comrades of the workshops for a sympathetic strike which was readily promised unanimously.

The grievances of men belonging to the Workshops are:—

(1) That they had been granted an increase of 35 per cent. in their wages in 1914 and though the cost of living has soared enormously high they have not been given any increase after that. They, therefore demanded another 35 per cent. increment in their wages.

(2) That they did not receive the house-allowance which was given to station masters, Drivers, Firemen, Guards, Chargemen and clerks of administrative staff.

(3) That Stationmasters, Guards, Drivers, and clerks got 40 days' privilege leave in the year while they had none.

One of the men suggested that the Agent should be requested to appoint a board of arbitrators to go into their grievances and then to suggest remedies. But no body seemed to have agreed with his view while several favoured the idea of an immediate strike.

MR. BAPTISTA'S ADVICE.

The Chairman said that in his opinion the matter was a serious one and, therefore, they should think seriously over it. He was not in favour of an immediate strike for diverse reasons, and the chief one was that they had not sufficient funds behind them. If their Union had money enough to support them at least for three months he would have advised them to strike at once. But, under the present circumstances he would advise them to act coolly. He suggested that the Railway authorities should be written to about their grievances and they should decide what to do on receipt of a reply. About the grievances of the Running-shed men he proposed to write to the authorities forthwith to make it clear if they would force the men to go and live in those huts which were worse than stables and then he would also ask the authorities not to send any apprentices to work till the demands of the men were under consideration. They would decide whether to strike or not after they received a reply on those points. He promised to meet the men again on Monday next.

Mr. Jinwalla entirely agreed with Mr Baptista's proposal. The men also accepted his suggestion and therefore the threatened strike has been averted for some time.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT AKOLA

150 HOUSES BURNT DOWN.

(Associated Press.)

AKOLA, June 4.

A fire broke out last night in Gawalipura. The whole street and nearly 150 houses were destroyed. Several people are now homeless. Fierce wind was raging throughout the night and no help could be given to bring down the fire owing to scarcity of water.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA June 6.

The Arabin Sea Monsoon has strengthened slightly. The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam and local in Upper Burma, Konkan and Malabar. Few falls also occurred in Bengal, Kashmir, West Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point one inch, Mergui and Rangoon one and a half, Bassein one, Maymyo two, Mandalay three, Sibsgar, Tezpur, Gauhati one, Silchar four, Cherrapunji eight, Bogra one, Amroti and Nagpur a half, Marmagoa one and a half, and Mangalore, a half.

Forecast:—Increase in Malabar.

In connection with the Khoreal shooting case, in which a tea planter, Mr. Reed, is charged with grievous hurt by firing at and wounding a cooly, an application for postponement was made on Monday by the Advocate-General before Mr. Justice Newbold at the High Court sessions. The Judge in giving order, said that the case was too important to be disposed off in that manner. The case was eventually postponed till the next sessions, which commences next week.

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BOMBARDMENT OF NEJAF.

DENIED BY A MUTWALLIS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARACHI, June 4.

The Commissioner in Sind has published the following translation of statement signed by Haji Sayed Hashim Shah, one of the mutawallis of shrines of Imam Hussein and Hazrat Abbas at Kerbala:—

"I Haji Sayed Hashim Shah, Sarkashak (i.e. headman) of servants of shrines of Imam Hussein and Hazrat Abbas, resident of Kerbala, state on oath for information of the Indian Muslims and proclaim that in the fighting that took place in Mesopotamia in the months of July, August, September and October no injury whatsoever was done to the Holy shrines of Nejaf, Kerbala, Zamain and Samrah and no gunshots were fired. There was fight between the Arabs and British army in the town of Fasar, which is situated on the banks of the Euphrates, about two fursakh (fursakh is equivalent to about five miles) from the Holy city of Nejaf. Fighting also took place in the town of Tuwaireej, which is about four fursakh from Kerbala and the fursakh from the Holy city of Nejaf and in the town of Ussaiy Yab which is about five fursakh from the former and 13 fursakh from the latter. No doubt, these three towns suffered but this is the natural outcome of war, which in this case was of the Arabs' own seeking. If any one says that any injury was done to the aforesaid Holy cities on account of gunshots or otherwise, it is a lie and it is also false to say that the people of Nejaf were cruelly treated. When this conflagration took place, I was in Bagdad. I came to Sind in October and went in February to Nejaf via Basra, as I have many relatives in Nejaf. Thence I went to Kerbala. I am well acquainted with the circumstances of those places. My object in making this statement is to acquaint Moslem brethren with the truth, so that they may not be entrapped in the net of selfish people."

THE SALVATION ARMY

CAMPAIGN AGAINST DRINK AND TOBACCO.

In connexion with the Great Call Campaign inaugurated by General Booth at the commencement of and continuing through the whole of this year, the month of June has been set apart by Colonel Stanley R. Ewens (Jaya Veera), the Chief Officer for Western India, to make a direct attack upon the drink evil. As Salvation Army Officers undergo a careful training and as the organization has no political axe to grind, we are not likely to hear of breaches of the peace taking place.

The Army Officers will visit the people in their homes and seek to influence them in their meetings.

While the Army has been used by God to accomplish miracles in the way of reclaiming drunkards, it has remained on good terms with the drink-seller. It has sought to bless his soul as well as those of his customers. It teaches its rank and file to hate the sin, but to have sympathy for the sinner.

The effort will be carried on co-extensively with the work of the Army throughout this Presidency.

While the tobacco habit is not looked upon by many with such disfavour as the Drink, yet everyone must admit the growing tendency among children to indulge in the habit is extremely injurious to their health, and certainly does not tend to uplift them morally. We are also of opinion that a nicotine soaked mother is hardly likely to have very healthy off-spring.

The Army has combatted these evils from its commencement, and has found much good resulting from its efforts.

ANANT GURDWARA CASES.

REPORTED RETIREMENT OF DEFENCE COUNSEL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, June 4.

The defence counsel in the Anant Gurdwara Cases, which are being tried by Mr. Keough, the Special Magistrate, in the Borstal Jail, is stated to have retired under a protest since yesterday, the allegation of the accused being that they are being prejudiced in their defence by the attitude of the Magistrate.

Hearing of the jail riot case was resumed on Wednesday last, before Mr. Macgavan, when seven witnesses, all members of police force, gave evidence describing stone throwing at jail by mob. The case was adjourned.

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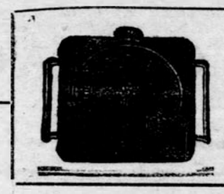

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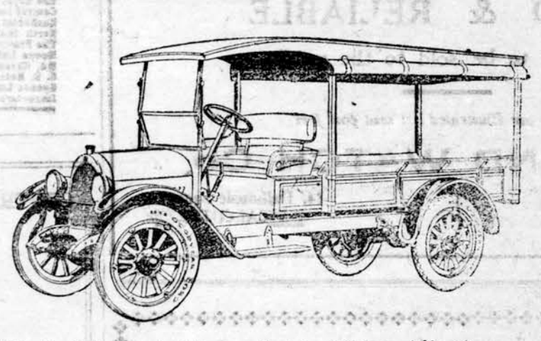

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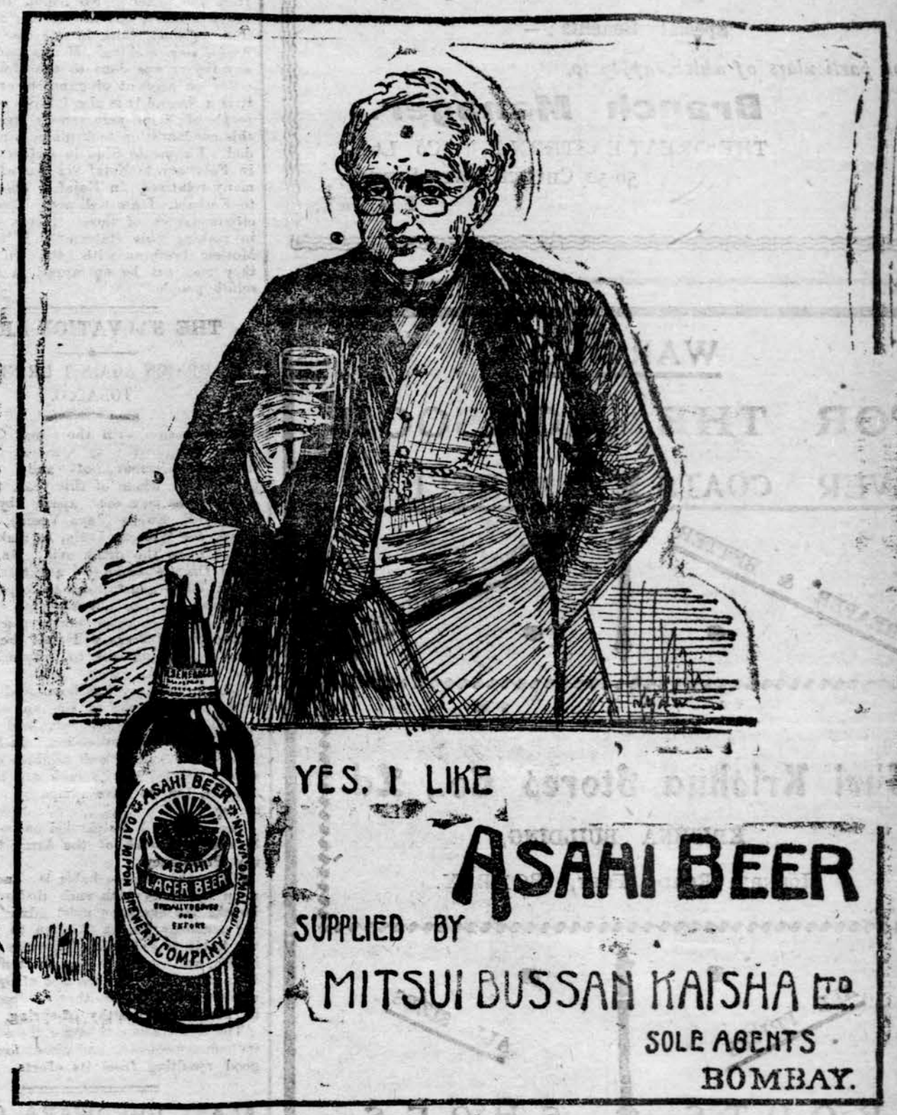

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